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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 1, 1920

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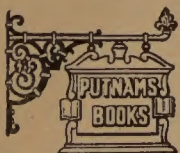
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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Publicity for College Libraries*

By FRANCIS K. W. DRURY

Assistant Librarian, Brown University

IF we ask, "Do college and university libraries need to advertise," we should analyze our commodity and our field as an advertising expert would. Comparing our work with a commercial business, the object of which is to sell goods, our purpose is to get the book into the reader's hands, and to have the right book for the right reader at the right time.

Our commodity consists of books and services—books for reference and reading, service at the reference and loan desks, in special departments, thru indexes, lists, and helps of all kinds.

Our field is rather limited, more so than in a public library, but on the other hand we have a large new clientèle each year which must be made acquainted with the library, its use and its resources, even as new users of a soft drink or patent medicine must be found to replace those who give it up.

There are six groups in the field. First, there are the trustees and officers, for whom we provide the archives, the records, and the historical material of the college. Then we have the faculty and administrative staff, for whom we provide books for teaching, research, and their side lines and hobbies. Perhaps we may assume that advertising among them is not necessary, as the faculty especially is inclined to make demands. We should not neglect, however, the employees of the college, the superintendent of buildings, the business office staff, and the many stenographers and clerks. Then we have the students, who are our main patrons on whom to concentrate. Fourth, there is the college and local community, for which we provide a certain amount of reference and reading material.

Every college library is generous with its privileges, chiefly to create good will, that quality which brings a customer back to the old stand. Thus the library helps to cement the bond between the gown and the town. Fifth, we have the alumni, whom we supply with privileges and loans if wanted. They are a source of gifts, donations, memorials, collections, etc., and should be kept informed in regard to the library thru the alumni magazine by means of news items, feature stories, and notes of progress. For example, the *Alumni Quarterly* at the University of Illinois printed a carefully summarized article on "The Library at a Quarter-million Volumes," not only as featuring a milestone in its development, but also as informing the alumni of its growth. Sixth, there are the libraries of other colleges and universities with whom we co-operate, especially in asking and giving inter-library loans of books. For these it is desirable to establish a reputation; and this is done by the publication and exchange of bibliographies, subject catalogs, catalogs of special collections, handbooks, etc.; by news items in the library papers, by articles printed therein, by papers at library meetings, etc.; and by co-operation in union lists, by maintaining a staff of scholarly assistants of recognized caliber, and even by paying good salaries.

Reviewing these groups, we find there are two sorts: those within the college and those without. Our main business is with the inside group—the students in co-operation with the faculty. We should center our efforts on the students, who are our chief readers, chief reserve users, chief reference users. If we reach them, the other groups will be affected also. Statistics are not necessary to prove that we are

* Based on a talk given before the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, November 29, 1919.

not reaching all the students; most will agree that we touch only fifty to seventy-five per cent. Therefore the conclusion seems obvious that we must advertise our wares.

Agreeing then that we need to advertise, how shall we do it? The process is well agreed upon for any commodity. First we must catch the attention. This is difficult. How shall we get a hearing for cultural, literary, and educational affairs? Will not our modest sign be eclipsed by the blazonry of the money makers? Will students notice anything these days unless it is hung from balloons or bannered across the street? Yet we have a building which is one of the central features of the campus; we have required reading on reserve which compels the students to come in; and we have the possibility of a tour of the building for freshmen. So let us not despair of catching the attention.

After getting the attention we must hold it. This is done by an appeal to the senses, by awakening desire thru the feelings and emotions. Here we can use the selling points of a quiet comfortable place in which to read; of its convenience for use; and of the pleasure of reading. We may even consider the drawing power of a smoking room, profiting by the experience of camp libraries.

The third step is to convince by an appeal to reason. Here the selling points are: the good quality of the books old and new; their special adaptation to student needs; and their reliability.

Fourth, we must provoke the response, or "make the sale." Here we can point out the profit gained from hours spent in the library, the saving of time in many ways, and that the library is free for the students' use and is open long hours for their convenience.

In considering the methods or types of advertising to be adopted, we must bear in mind the following:*

I. The classified advertisement. This form is hardly usable, tho we can conceive of a notice in the college paper: "Wanted, 300 freshmen to use the library every week." Yet we approach the "want ad" type when a professor posts a notice or prints it in the *Bulletin* column: History 1 students will ready "Breasted's Ancient Times," Chapter 4.

II. The publicity advertisement, as used on bill boards, street banners, bulletin boards, etc.

Again, this is hardly usable in a direct form comparable to the commercial display, but we use it indirectly. Thus the library building is a separate structure and the most prominent building; it is inscribed over the door as the "Library," and nowadays a name is commonly attached to it as a sort of trademark, the John Hay Library, the Widener Library, etc. Often the library is used for registration, or the athletic association distributes blanks for student seats at football games over its counter. Ten years ago I thought this an unwarranted assumption and an interference with the loan desk activities; today I should welcome it as a compliment and a tacit recognition of the library as the center of the college life.

III. The display advertisement—a direct appeal:

1. Thru newspapers, magazines, periodicals, trade papers. For this we have at hand the college student paper. We have never heard of a real display ad of the library set in with those of the retail stores. It is possible, but hardly necessary. But we can supply reading matter of all kinds. To do this effectively each new editor must be cultivated and the library must be on the reporter's route. Make sure of this. Then feed the reporters with library stories and events, personal jottings of the staff, new appointments and withdrawals, important gifts, striking purchases,—these last especially make good news. For accuracy it is safer to prepare the material in typewritten form, but it is always interesting to tell the facts and then to see how the reporter will handle them and make his story.

A reading list is a reliable and satisfactory feature for the newspaper. Experience has shown it should be short, not more than seven or eight titles—better if less—that it should be annotated—not a bald list of books—and that it should be in newspaper paragraph form with which the paper's readers are familiar. This gets away at once from the librarian's author and title entry and weaves the notes into a sentence.

This reading list may be a weekly feature, developing into a "Library Column," or "Book-lover's Corner." This will all depend on the editor and his ideas. If initiated by the library, ask for its insertion on the slack news day, say Tuesday. It will be more effective than when it has to compete with the football news of Saturday and Sunday.

* The mediums selected are taken from the groups given in Hollingsworth's "Advertising and Selling."

Not only can the special subject reading list be supplied, but the new books may be spoken of, current magazine articles of college interest mentioned, interesting things in print noted, exhibits and lectures written up, the annual report summarized, college activities correlated to the library. As an instance of this a library prepared a list of books on "How to understand music" when the first of a series of symphony concerts was given, and copies were slipped into the program at the concert and the list printed in the college paper.

2. Circulars and handbills are useful helps to display advertisements. The library can distribute reading lists in separate form as book marks or for reference. Here lies one of our greatest opportunities for advertising as it is a legitimate and appropriate field. With the lists prepared by Joseph L. Wheeler and now ready for printing by the Bureau of Education in Washington we shall see the present culmination of effort along this line and the opportunity of effective co-operation in place of individual publication. Especially suggestive have been the reading lists for the soldiers prepared by the Library War Service. Most attractive have been those reprinted from the *Branch Library News* of the New York Public Library. Many forms issued by public libraries are suggestive of possibilities along this line. The fiction lists issued by the University of Illinois Library have been extremely popular with the students and a plan has been formulated to supplement these with a modern drama list and perhaps short stories, essays and poetry.

3. Courteous service and interest on the part of librarians in attendance. Comparable to these points in store service we have the library building, already spoken of, planned to conform to the best for the purpose. But let me emphasize the importance of attention and courtesy at the loan and reference desks. Here is the point of contact with the public, here first impressions are gained, here a real appeal to the feelings of the student is given, here information is supplied to the strangers, new students, and regular users. Just to illustrate how this affects the students, a college paper came forth with the remark "The loan desk made attractive" when a fair assistant was added to the staff. Emphasizing the point of service which is one of our commodities, most libraries carry this still further by the appointment of special-

ists in the department of libraries who can render peculiar assistance there in reference and selection. This is natural enlargement of the reference work in the main library. Further service is rendered by attention to the small details and perhaps petty wants of the students, as when they ask for paper, or fountain pen ink.

4. Novelties. These are not frequently distributed by libraries, but it would be entirely germane to give out blotters, or calendars with the library picture, or bookmarks, or even pencils.

5. Advertising in registers, directories, theater programs. The college library use of similar outside agencies covers such well-known mediums as: The annual catalog with its statement of library resources and opportunities; the report of the president and other officers including the librarian's report; the annual students' handbook, generally compiled and distributed by the Christian Association; the faculty and student directory where the library service may be featured by grouping all the main and department library telephones in one table, as has been done at the University of Illinois.

6. Delivery wagons, street banners, floats. With the increase of the department library and the call for frequent exchange and supply of books the college library soon finds it necessary to have a small hand cart for the delivery and return of these books. Why should not this truck be suitably and tastefully marked as being in the library service? Quite in keeping with this is to have the janitor clad in uniform when performing this service. Indeed what is the objection to a uniform for the staff? The Boston Public Library has one. When dresses can be as tastefully selected as was done for the women in the Library War Service, the argument grows stronger. Furthermore the staff should partake in academic processions so far as their degrees allow. Perhaps the entire staff can find a place in the commencement procession. Other opportunities for displaying the *esprit de corps* of the staff may also be found.

7. Samples, catalogs, agents, traveling men. Here we have another fruitful field for library publicity. Bibliographies of all kinds are being compiled; some are worthy of publication. A list of serials in the library is one of the first requests from the researcher and professor. Many such lists can be printed in the college

Bulletin series perhaps as bibliographic studies, Harvard and Cornell have each had a library Bulletin.

The printed catalog of the entire library is seldom undertaken these days, but certain sections and special collections may be profitably issued. Selective lists are now being published and can be made use of; such as the Wilson standard catalogs in sociology, biography, and fiction. In this connection it is interesting to note two recent adaptations of library cataloging to commercial purposes: the Victor Record catalog and the telephone directory. The cumulated lists of the H. W. Wilson Co. are handled in the same way for the libraries as patrons, while the linotype slug as developed by Dr. Richardson at Princeton gives the seminars there a department catalog which can be easily and frequently reprinted.

Helps on using the library also come under this head. First we have signs of all kinds from the request to observe silence which greets one at the portals to elaborate directions on how to use the catalog. Needless to say these signs should be artistically designed and executed and in keeping with the rest of the building. The bulletin board should be well placed and properly used. The "new books" shelves are live wire samples of the library's latest wares. Best of all is a "students' library" carefully selected and set apart for their use, a gentleman's library where they may browse and read.

The agent and the traveling man are considered essential in many businesses and they can be profitably used by the college library in introducing the freshmen to the library and showing the students how to find material in books. No matter how good a "handbook of the library" you may have, nothing printed can supplant the individual touch which a personally conducted tour of the library gives. Such a Cook's tour may very well introduce new patrons to the chief reference books and point out the location of the periodicals and other library material. Better still is a course in the use of the library and reference books for which credit is given. This can run a semester twice a week and not be a snap course either.

8. Follow-ups—the personal communication. Business houses use their list of customers for circularizing. The college library has a card list of its borrowers all ready at hand, generally with a student directory to supplement it, and

about the only use made of it is to send a fine notice. That is a personal "touch" with a vengeance! Can we not make a better use of our mailing list? Why not reward the student borrowers with some special list or special privilege? And why not let the treasurer's office collect the fine or deduct it from a deposit and thus dodge a breeder of ill-feeling at the loan desk?

IV. Exhibitions. These are not mentioned as a separate head by Hollinsworth but libraries find them so important that they must be grouped here by themselves. Nearly every college library has space for exhibitions. Some have continuous exhibits, really museums; others have a rare-book room set apart for this purpose. At some time or other a special exhibition is shown, maybe in connection with some celebration, or as a result of some special event. Some libraries aim to have three or four different exhibitions in the course of the year. In any case these are occasions for publicity and attract the entire clientèle, from the students to the citizens of the town and the visitors from without. The real problem is how much time should the librarian and his staff give to these exhibitions, as it is more of a side step into publicity than real library work.

In conclusion it may be said: College libraries do advertise whether they need to or not. Practically all the advertising is a by-product of functioning and not a conscious effort at publicity; the cost of publicity as such is relatively extremely small and is disregarded in the annual budget; and further, by consciously observing and analyzing the college library's work from the publicity man's viewpoint, new avenues of approach, new methods of appeal, and new ways to get the books used may be found. By taking thought in this way perhaps more than a cubit can be added to library stature.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY GIVES ACADEMIC STATUS TO LIBRARY STAFF.

At the meeting of the Academic Council of Stanford University held on April 23rd, the following resolution was passed: "That members of the Library Staff be given classification and such status in the Academic Staff as their salaries may justify."

A. L. A. Hospital Service in New York State

By CAROLINE JONES.

In Charge of A. L. A. Hospital Library Service, New York City.

LAST November when the Government took over the army and navy libraries, some of us felt that our hands would be pretty empty and the Public Health Service work would be but a small matter. In the New York district, there were the Polyclinic Hospital on West 50th St., with about 250 patients, chiefly ex-service men; the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, which had about the same number of seamen; and the Tuberculosis Hospital in New Haven, which had been closed by the army some time previous and was now re-opening under the Public Health Service. Then word came that Ellis Island hospital would be opened and would care for sailors, a few war risk patients and probably for some immigrants.

Requests followed for A. L. A. service in three large state hospitals which cared for mental patients—Central Islip, King's Park, and Manhattan on Ward's Island. All of these hospitals had ex-soldiers on their lists, Manhattan reporting one hundred and seventy-five and the others about one hundred each. Visits were made to these hospitals to arrange for service, a canvass was made of the patients to find out the line of reading desired and arrangements made to send magazines regularly. Small collections of books were sent and special books loaned as requested. The superintendents of the hospitals gave all possible assistance, one of them saying plainly that he felt so strongly about the therapeutic value of books in his hospital that he would rather have a library and a trained librarian than a laboratory.

Soon requests for books and magazines came from other hospitals in the state numbering ex-service men among their patients. From Rainbow Lake came letters asking for reading matter for twenty-five tuberculosis patients, ex-soldiers, who were under treatment at Rainbow Sanatorium. Similar requests were received from the sanatorium at Bay Brook which had about twenty men; from the cottages at Liberty, at Lake Hill and Dairyland in Ulster County.

The Red Cross director at Saranac Lake sent in an urgent request for books for one hundred and seventy ex-service men who are receiving treatment for tuberculosis in the Home Sanator-

ium. Two hundred books were sent at once and were placed in the hall of the American Legion under the care of the Red Cross. Packages of magazines are sent weekly.

At Liberty in Ulster County, about a hundred ex-soldier patients are boarded in cottages. A collection of books was sent them last October, to be exchanged later for others, and magazines have been sent regularly. One of the patients, who has cared for the books and sent in special requests, has become so interested in the work that he has secured a room from the Village Board to use for a reading room for the men.

As many of the hospitals in New York City have been caring for ex-soldiers and sailors, some form of service had to be arranged for these men. Among these were the Clinic for Functional Re-education on Stuyvesant Square, which has thirty-five patients; the Riverside Hospital on North Brothers Island for drug addicts, which has from one hundred to one hundred and fifty ex-service men on its roll; the Municipal Farms on Riker's Island with about twenty more; the Skin and Cancer Hospital, which cares for about twenty ex-soldiers; Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, caring for about fifty seamen, and a number of others which have only a small number under their care. All of these hospitals have been visited and are receiving regular service.

Letters come daily from individual men in the hospitals, who wish books for study or recreation, and often all the patients in the hospital affix their names to the document. These lists are always interesting and appealing because of the widely different interests represented. There are books on aviation, agriculture, biography, politics, Roman history, history of the recent war, manners and many titles of fiction. The "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" and "Little Men" stand side by side, and Zane Grey, Jack London and Mark Twain push in beside the life of Horace Greeley and the History of the United States in Yiddish.

"I am a member of the American Library Association, as I was in the army service," writes a patient in a New York hospital, and

this same confident tone rings thru many letters which come to the desk of the Hospital Department in the New York Dispatch Office. These ex-soldiers have become accustomed to unfailing service during the war, and letters come from men in Public Health Service hospitals, in civilian hospitals and cottages in Ulster County and the Adirondack hills, asking that this service be continued.

In some cases magazines are the most satisfactory service we can give, and they are always welcome. Popular magazines are subscribed for and sent weekly from the Dispatch Office to all points in the New York district. One man wrote, after he had received the first package of magazines, following his request: "Received your letter, also magazines which arrived yesterday. The boys join in with me to thank you for your quick response. We were surprised to get the latest numbers of the magazines, but we know from previous contact we have had with the A. L. A. what their selection of reading matter would be, the best that can be had."

Librarians have been placed in the larger hospitals, which number approximately three hundred patients, as Ellis Island, Polyclinic and Stapelton Marine Hospitals. Ellis Island differs from the other Public Health Service Hospitals in that in addition to the war risk men and seamen, it has a number of immigrants and seamen who are detained on the island by illness. Of the nearly five hundred patients about two thirds are sailors. In the official reports all seamen are classed as immigrants, if they have not become citizens of the United States, even tho they may be sailing on American ships. As the patients are classified medically, the immigrant patients are in the same wards as the others and so receive the same service. The demand for foreign books is insistent and last month books were given out in twenty-six languages and newspapers in three more—Esthonian, Jugo-Slavic and Icelandic. It is difficult to keep the library supplied with manuals for learning English, so keen is the desire of these foreign born people to learn about the country and to speak the language.

The elderly Greek who demanded first of all a history of the United States in Greek, pushing aside other Greek books which were offered him, is not an unusual instance. A Japanese patient, who was in the hospital for several months, studied a Japanese-English dictionary

constantly and when he was discharged, could speak a little halting English. An Armenian now in the hospital, recites the words of an Armenian-English book day and night in the ears of a long suffering but pateint ward.

But "Ingles sin Maestro" is of all manuals most in demand, often passing from hand to hand for two or three months before it returns to the library. Books on American citizenship, simple histories of the United States, are highly prized and tho these are never forced upon any one, they are always taken if they are in sight.

Some weeks ago during which a number of radicals were detained upon the island, a few came into the hospital. They were mostly Russians and asked chiefly for Tolstoi's works and of these, "War and Peace" was most in demand. Among these men were several Hungarians, and one day after two volumes of Jokai were given out, there was sitting one man who wished for a book. Only one Hungarian book remained upon the book wagon, Spark's Life of George Washington. "I have read it once," he said and then he held out his hand, "Never mind, give it here, I don't mind reading it again."

When the A. L. A. commenced its work at Ellis Island, the opinion prevailed that "these hardened seamen" as some one called them, would not care for books, but the first few trips of the book cart thru the corridors proved the fallacy of this judgment, for the men stood three and four deep about the wagon, filling their arms with books for themselves and their friends. Sea stories are very popular and of these, Jacobs, Connolly and Morgan Robertson are prime favorites, but books on seamanship, navigation and marine engineering are always in demand, and there is considerable interest in history and travel.

The Polyclinic Hospital on West 50th Street is a general hospital and has at present about three hundred patients, almost entirely ex-soldiers. One of the wards has been given for library use and is valued by the men as the only quiet place in the hospital. This hospital was used as an army hospital during the war and on a certain day last summer, the army withdrew at noon. Twenty minutes later the Public Health Service was in charge and the hospital librarian was at her post during the transfer and continued her work after the change. The wards are visited by the librarian two or three times a week and the monthly circulation is about fourteen hundred.

The hospital at Stapelton is an old marine hospital and has been caring for seamen since 1883. There are about two hundred and fifty patients and those are chiefly sailors with some coast guard men and ex-soldiers. Part of the recreation room has been given for the library and here is the book collection, consisting of about 1000 volumes and the librarian's desk. There is considerable demand for foreign books, especially for Scandinavian, Dutch, Russian and Spanish.

Because of the many requests for books in foreign languages, it was thought wise to form a collection at the N. Y. Dispatch office which could be loaned to hospitals and then be exchanged for others when desired. By this arrangement the hospitals have a larger number of titles to draw upon than would be the case if small permanent collections were sent, and the expense materially lessened. Much

help has been given in obtaining lists and in translating titles, by the editors of foreign newspapers and by foreign language associations. A list of Serbian books was furnished by the editor of a Serbian paper and the titles translated. The editor of a Lettish paper sent to Latavia for a small number of Lettish books which we could not buy in this country. The publishers of a number of foreign papers have been very generous in giving subscriptions to hospitals when requested, and there is not one refusal to record.

Two years ago the librarian had to make her way in a hospital and to prove the value of her work, but now all doors are open to her and her welcome is assured. Doctors, nurses and patients unite in expressing their appreciation of the A. L. A. service in hospitals, and voice their hope that soon all hospitals will have adequate library service.

Libraries as Book Stores

By MELVIL DEWEY

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL recently remarked that some years ago I advocated this radical change. Instead of dying out, this idea has grown steadily stronger. I have read every number of the 97 volumes of the *Publishers' Weekly* since its foundation and have studied this problem for nearly half a century. The conviction grows steadily stronger that the only satisfactory solution is for tax supported public libraries to perform the vitally important functions of the ideal book store, which, with few exceptions existing book stores not only fail to perform but, because of economic conditions, must more and more fail. The whole trend of the world is to provide the essentials of public education at public expense. The high school, with rare exceptions, displaces the oldtime private and select school, to our infinite advantage. The public library has in equal degree served general interests by displacing commercial circulating libraries and increasing almost beyond belief the amount of good reading.

But a book owned is better than a book loaned. We must encourage buying books. The best results are possible only if there is either an ideal book store or a library where a prospective book buyer may have expert guidance in se-

lecting what will best meet his needs. It is simply impossible to have a competent staff for doing this unless book stores are heavily subsidized. The *Atlantic Monthly* rendered a valuable service in publishing Mr. Arnold's article on the "Welfare of the Bookstore" and Mr. Newton's "Decay of the Book Shop." Its Contributor's Club is following this up. An extract shows the spirit:

"I am not condemning the bookseller; I am only explaining the troubles of the customer. I know how difficult it must be to get a salesman or saleswoman who knows anything of books, or is willing and able to learn about them; and I take pains to say that I have found some who are more than polite, who are cordial and friendly, and 2 or 3 who, within their special provinces, are competent also.

"As a rule, however, the attendant, as well as the shop itself, is a weariness to the body and soul. Far better may one go to the public library if he wants information about books."

The public needs this service and has made a long stride toward it in supporting public libraries. The buildings, books, attractive rooms and a staff vastly more competent than any book store can afford is already paid for. It would be as silly to duplicate these facilities at enormous cost as to build a second trolley line

thru a crowded street. Those financially interested will get excited as they did when I first propounded this doctrine and will use the same arguments put forward by private schools and academies; "destroying vested rights," "taking bread out of mouths," etc. etc. *ad nauseam*. Hundreds of times we have gone thru this process. Hotels last year flooded the country with statements that their vast interest would be entirely ruined when the dry law took effect, and millions believed it. But already reports from all sides agree that the hotels never made as much money in the same time, not because of no bars, but in spite of it. We always adjust ourselves to new conditions and all history teaches us to do the right thing and not worry over the imaginary evils that are always predicted before any important change. The space, capital and employees of the retail book trade would adjust themselves satisfactorily if their most important function was hereafter turned over to the tax supported libraries.

One interested in any subject would go to the library for much better expert advice than can ever be had in a self-supporting bookstore. He could borrow the best books for his use and if he wished, could have a copy to own come in the next of the frequent packages received from the great publishers' clearing house which would

evolve as a necessary part of the plan. At less cost we should have vastly better service and the ownership of good books would be materially increased.

The department and other stores could as now handle gift books and popular best sellers, which can be passed over the counter like fancy goods by any salesman.

The modern magazine, supported by advertising, gives so much for so little that it has made it utterly hopeless for the bookstores needed in every community to be self-supporting. The *Publishers' Weekly* for April 17 gave statistics of the Curtis plant showing that the *Saturday Evening Post* sold yearly 110 million copies or more than the entire book production of the whole country, double all the school books sold, and 4 times all the trade books sold by all publishers in a year. The paper for the *Post* would supply all our book-making twice over. Each number, almost given away, is equivalent to 2 average books of 400 pages or, dropping advertising, reading matter equals a good size book. In the face of well known facts, one can not hope to have the immensely valuable service of an ideal book store in any other way than by combining it with the public library where it can be done better at a small fraction of the cost.

Teachers' Salaries for 1920-1921

THE awakening of the public to the need for better salaries for teachers is shown by the following figures issued by J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Association. The table gives the minimum and maximum salaries for elementary teachers as arranged for 1920-1921, and in most cases formally adopted by boards of education.

City Schools	Minimum Salary	Maximum Salary
Aberdeen, Wash.	\$1260	\$1600
Atlantic City, N. J.	1200	1800
Bazoma, N. J.	1400	2100
Berkeley, Calif.	1200	1620
Billings, Mont.	1200	1600
Boise, Idaho	1400	1800
Bridgeport, Conn.	1200	1800
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1320	1620
Evanston, Ill.	1200	1700
Everett, Wash.	1200	1800
Hoboken, N. J.	1200	1800
Jackson, Mich.	1200	1600
Jersey City, N. J.	1400	2000
Kearney, N. J.	1300	1800
Kenosha, Wis.	1200	1650
Montclair, N. J.	1200	2100
Newark, N. J.	1300	1900
Newtonville, Mass.	1200	1800
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1200	1800
Omaha, Neb.	1200	2100
Orange, N. J.	1200	1650
Paterson, N. J.	1200	1900
Passaic, N. J.	1200	1550
Plainfield, N. J.	1200	1800
Portland, Ore.	1200	1700
Saginaw E. S., Mich.	1200	1600
Saginaw W. S., Mich.	1200	1800
Sioux City, Iowa	1320	2100
Spokane, Wash.	1250	1750
Wichita, Kan.	1200	1800

Exchange Records for Medium Sized Libraries

BY C. EDWARD GRAVES*

IN the July, 1912 issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL appeared an article by Mr. Jacob Hodnefield, then of the University of Illinois Library, describing the systems of records used in the exchange division of that library. Following Mr. Hodnefield's resignation in 1914, it was the writer's privilege to work with these records for several years. They proved to be satisfactory in the main for the needs of the work, altho

ceived. The less important separates, if noted at all, can well be recorded by the total number received rather than by individual title. This arrangement allows the general status of the exchange relation to be seen by a glance at the face of the card, and is made possible by the fact that not so much space is needed for a list of the publications sent as in the case of the University of Illinois or any larger institu-

Name A		
Address		
Series sent	Series received	Separates received

MAIN EXCHANGE CARD

some suggestions for improvements were noted in the light of added experience. However, when it became necessary to devise a new system of exchange records for the library of the Minnesota Historical Society, it was found that the University of Illinois system did not at all answer the needs of a smaller institution, with fewer publications available for exchange and with a less complicated mailing-system. Accordingly a new set of cards was planned, reproductions of which accompany this article, which is written in the belief that an explanation of the principal features of these records might prove interesting to other librarians facing similar problems.

Card A is the main exchange index card. Space is provided at the top for the name and address of the exchanging institution, the filing arrangement being alphabetical instead of geographical. One narrow column at the left side of the card is provided for abbreviated notations of the series or publications sent; a wider column in the center is left for names of series received; and a still wider column on the right for a list of the more important separates re-

Date	Record of negotiations
	Exchange began
	Our letter Their letter
	Their letter Our letter
	Our letter Their letter
	Their letter Our letter
	Our letter Their letter
	Their letter Our letter
	Our letter Their letter
	Their letter Our letter

Remarks

* Recently librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society.

EXCHANGE CARD (REVERSE)

tion. A supplementary record (card B, ruled similarly on front and back) is provided for the institutions from which a large number of separate publications are received as exchanges.

The reverse of the exchange index card (A 2) is used for condensed memoranda of the negotiations and resulting exchange arrangement,

nishes a fairly complete resumé of any exchange arrangement. A space for "remarks" on any particular feature of the arrangement is left at the foot of the card. The mailing records (card C) could not perhaps be adapted to the needs of every small or medium-sized library, but are reproduced for the sake of any suggestions that

Exchange separates received from

B

Date	Titles

SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD

thus obviating the necessity of frequent reference to the correspondence files. These notes, if carefully kept, will prove to be an exceedingly useful feature of the exchange records. The column at the left is reserved for dates and is headed by the date of the completion of the exchange arrangement. The reference to the correspondence is made by crossing out the superfluous heading in each couplet, inserting the date opposite the remaining heading, and making a brief note of the contents of each letter. The order of the headings in the couplets is alternately reversed, with the purpose of allowing an equal space for each entry, should the correspondence alternate chronologically, as usually happens. Provision for recording contents of eight letters is made, which usually fur-

they may contain. The are kept on 4x8 cards and for that reason cannot, of course, be kept in the same files with the exchange index cards, which are standard size, 3 x 5. In the case of the Minnesota Historical Society, all of the mailing work is done by the general office and the exchange records are kept by the library, so that there is no objection to separating the mailing records from the exchange records. In cases where all of this work is done by the exchange assistant in the library, it might be more desirable to use cards of a uniform size for both sets of records. The larger size does not, of course, necessitate such frequent replacements which, in the case of a large mailing-list, is likely to be a rather lengthy operation.

The general features of the card are no doubt

COLLECTIONS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10¹ 10² 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37
38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 Aborigines of Minnesota

BIENNIAL REPORT: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35

BULLETIN: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59

Notes:

Membership ☒ Exchange ☐ Complimentary X; Review ☐; Sale *

MAILING CARD

self-explanatory. The various check-marks at the bottom of the card are applied appropriately to each number of the different series at the time of mailing. If the mailing is done by the exchange assistant and the only recipients are exchanging institutions, there is, of course, no need for the system of check marks. The address is filled in at the top of the card and a space for notes is left at the foot. Various

adaptations will suggest themselves to librarians with different mailing problems. At present this work is rather loosely organized in many institutions, and it is believed that if more librarians would adopt a carefully planned and somewhat detailed system of exchange records, the general efficiency of exchange work throughout the country would be greatly increased thereby.

County Libraries for Kentucky

THE 1920 session of the Kentucky legislature has recently passed two excellent library bills. One provides for libraries in towns of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes. The other provides for country libraries and is one of the best laws yet passed for the purpose.

Among its strong provisions are:

(1) The library may be established on petition of twenty-five resident free holders of each magisterial district in the county. An election is not required and the wording is such that at some future time "shall" can easily be substituted for "may," without changing any other feature, thus making the establishment of libraries mandatory.

(2) A library board of seven members, three of whom must be women, is provided for. Balanced control of library affairs is assured by dividing the appointing power between the fiscal court (county board), the county judge, and the county superintendent of schools.

(3) The library board is given ample powers, including the important one of paying the expenses of delegates to library meetings.

(4) The county library money constitutes a separate fund.

(5) Whenever any city or town in a county has a public library, provision is made by means of which it may serve the entire county, in which case four members are added to its library board from other sections of the county.

(6) The tax rate is fixed by the library board at not less than half nor more than one mill, thus giving the board entire control over its own budget and avoiding the confusion that sometimes occurs where one body fixes the income and another spends it.

It is a weakness in the law that it does not provide for trained, certificated librarians and for state supervision and promotion. How-

ever, the law on the whole is excellent. It is an evidence of the same kind of library statesmanship that has characterized Mary E. Downey's work in Utah. Fannie C. Rawson, secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission, is to be congratulated on her fine achievement in educational leadership.

Twenty-five states now have county library laws of some kind. They are: Alabama, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

It should be noted that Washington, which would be the 26th state, is temporarily out of the fold because its 1915 legislature in revising the library law, unintentionally left out the word "county." It should also be noted that some of these laws provide only for library service by contract with existing libraries and that others make the establishment of libraries so difficult that little has been accomplished under them.

Library workers in ten states, not now having county library laws, are known to have prepared or to be planning bills to be introduced into the next legislature. These states are: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Virginia, Washington.

Library commissions are more and more exalting their duties as leaders in publicity, in legislation, in organization and in supervision above their activities in lending books, although the unusual book from a state collection will have a place even when every county has its own library. Much county library legislation may be expected in 1921.

JOY ELMER MORGAN.

For "Strength and Durability"

ONCE, not long ago, in a certain library school, there was held an exhibition of magazine binders remarkable chiefly for its inclusiveness. With the care customary in such institutions, samples had been collected from every known manufacturer, even from those who had hitherto shunned the library limelight, preferring to cater to the less critical custodians of Y. M. C. A., club, and Sunday school reading rooms. A tremendous array it made, and one that was particularly impressive to young librarians, trained as they were to consider such things sacred. Fully conscious of the importance of the subject I wandered from one exhibit to another, painstakingly analysing each sample with the threefold formula:

- a. Strength and durability.
- b. Stiffness of cover and protection of inner margin from the enquiring eye of a possible reader.
3. Complexity of control.

(By control is meant the operation necessary on the part of a library assistant to so inset the magazine that no inventive reader can devise a way of removing it without the aid of two crow-bars, a machinist's hammer and a pair of blacksmith's pliers.)

But, little did I realize while there, the appeal that was being made to that late popular, but elusive part of the anatomy, know to translators from the German as the Subconscious Mind. For that night I dreamed a dream, and the substance of my dream was this:

Before me were passing in mournful monotony long lines of magazines binders. First came the well known makes, old friends, tried, and sometimes trusted, if rarely true. And all were clad in sombre black. Morocco, cowhide, pigskin, buckram, Keratol, publisher's vellum, and even Manila rope, dyed a sombre black. These were followed by various contraptions of an enraged imagination, made of enameled tin, galvanized iron, compo-board, plate glass, shingles, and seven-eighths" inch planed white pine, the latter remarkable for simplicity of construction, being made of two butter ball paddles hinged together, the handles of which were punched that the magazine might be hung inverted on a peg when not in use, or might be held by the two hands of the reader on the line of his direct vision, while being read.

It was not long before I noticed the strange actions of a silent figure standing by my side, and I turned to gaze into the mute, appealing eyes of Everyman, symbolic of public library patrons everywhere. He seemed to be amusing himself in a most childlike manner, stopping each binder as it went by, raising it in his hand, and letting it fall to the ground. The thought then came to me that he was testing them for "strength and durability," and to break the silence I remarked cheerfully, "They stand the test pretty well don't they?" For the silence was now becoming embarrassing. Finally he answered. He had obviously taken me for a librarian, for the reply was in non-fiction, a quotation from a well known poem:

"My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains
My sense."

I too like Keats, and moreover I appreciated compliment to my profession, so I replied, somewhat flippantly I confess, by quoting:

"Fade far away, dissolve, and quite forget
What thou among the leaves hast never known."

I saw my error, for his face, which had shone with hungry hope as he first spoke, stared now with sad starvation into mine. And I too, was sad, for I, a librarian, had failed to understand the suppressed desires of Everyman. At last, he spoke again, this time in polyrhythmic prose: "I who fain would read must needs exercise my aching arms, the while my teeming brain grows dull."

I have always tried to be quick in grasping another's point of view and this time I understood. "But for the sake of bodily ease, would you have us ruthlessly sacrifice public property entrusted to our care?" I replied. "Aye. For I come not unto a gymnasium, but into a library that I may read" he answered. For a moment I could not frame a suitable reply so I stooped down and picked up the binder that was then passing. Opening it I saw that it bore the name of a well known library supply house. It was stiff and unyielding, and in the back had been ingeniously inserted "for strength and durability" a thick round wooden rod such as commonly used for small table legs, or the backs of uncomfortable chairs. I silently grasped my strange friend's hand as a sign of understanding, and then—I woke.

How to Give Yourself a Graduate Course*

By SARAH M. JACOBS.

Librarian, Pomona (Calif.) Public Library.

AS soon as school is over, before you have lost the freshness of your impressions, take an inventory of yourself. Unless you are a prodigy, you will find that some of the subject matter has proved itself to be elusive. It is quite possible that no one but yourself can distinguish your alleged library hand from your ordinary one. Perhaps you do not always know a series entry from a title. Very likely the ins and outs of charging systems are not clear to you. Personal characteristics I shall not discuss, nor am I going to give you the whole secret of making yourself pleasing to your chief. But do answer to yourself this one question: "Do I talk too much?" If words continually exude from your lips, attack that habit first of all.

After you have learned to keep still when on duty, tackle the weak points in your library technique. Try assigning classification numbers to the books in your home library, and consider under what subjects your entries should be made. Practice story telling on the children of your block. If you are going to work at once, use your daily tasks as a review, and in the intervals work up the weak parts. Keep checking your daily work by your notes and by the authorities, till you not only know what is taught, but where to turn to the rule. Cutter is called "The Cataloger's Bible," because this sort of familiarity is expected. You know graduates in law and medicine do this. In their early—enforced—leisure, they review Grey or Blackstone, and clinch their memories. It is quite as essential that you con your Cutter and Dewey and Kroeger. Deep brain paths are made mostly by repetition of impression. Make all your technique automatic, so that you can do things with one hand behind your back, as it were. Then your attention will be free for the new puzzles for which no training can entirely prepare you. Then very likely some references have been given you that you have not had time even to look at. This is the time to do so.

In business they say, "Every man who hires me is conducting a university course for me, and paying me to attend it." So you may re-

gard your work for pay as a graduate course. You may study the strength and the weakness of the library you are in, but beware of being sure right off that you can see weaknesses. Maybe they are elements of strength camouflaged.

KEEP UP WITH THE NEW

As soon as you have found your feet, you are ready to step out a little. Not all has been taught in the schools. It can not be. Library science is a living, changing organism, adjusting itself constantly to a living, changing world. So, in the first place, read professional literature, one library magazine anyhow, and more if you can. I myself have on the back of the sliding shelf of my desk, where it is easy to get at, a checklist of the periodicals I read, with little squares, one for each month. I check in each month as read. Then even if I am busy when the new LIBRARY JOURNAL comes, or if some one else gets it first, I am reminded to get it later on, and I waste no time considering whether it was the number for the 1st or the 15th which I saw last. If you are in a library of any size, there will be many small library serials and single publications received. A determined person can make connection with all these, even if it is not the library policy to put all such literature for a time in a place accessible to all. If you have some one to discuss new theories with, it is well. You will clarify your thought,—and will have less time to dwell on the vagaries of chief and patrons.

Miss no opportunity to visit libraries, and to study them. Notice floorplans, lighting, delivery desks, filing and charging systems, work schedules, nature of book stock, everything else you can see. Notice the weak points as well as the strong ones. Are they integral or adventitious? Does local prejudice force the retention of the defects?

Salesmen have to "learn stock," as they say, that they may know all the varieties of gas engines, or silk, or rice, or screws, or lumber. Books to the library worker are what stock is to the salesman. No amount of theory will take the place of knowing stock. So keep up with the sort of book your clientèle demands. If you are working with children, read juvenile

* Based on a paper read before the Los Angeles Library School February 13.

books. If you serve adults, have ready knowledge of books for the current demand.

This is not so very difficult with fiction and other literature, nor with the common or garden varieties of science. But there are forms of knowledge of which most of us have not even the names. Do you know about the law of diminishing returns, or Zeeman's effect, of the cryohydric temperature, or Waelschaert valves, or Fechner's law of stimuli, or chiaroscuro, or collective bargaining? Do you know where to search for them? You will do well each year to familiarize yourself with the vocabulary of some branch of knowledge not now known to you. The least smattering will help wonderfully when you are racing after a clue, and the inquirer is registering impatience by glances at his wrist watch; whereas, if you keep alert you will find that you sense to some extent the trend of thought and interest before the majority of people, and you will be able somewhat to foresee the next desire of the public, and get your library ready for it. This is one of the rewards of the diligent.

STUDY EXECUTIVES

Now I would study executives, and find out the secret of their strength. You are likely soon, if not at once, to be an executive, as department head or librarian. You will find it

a more difficult task than any before attempted, and you will be grateful for any pointers you may have acquired from your study of others. How do they handle finance? How do they get work done on time without fretting subordinates? Are all their cards on the table, in the fashion claimed to be used by some present-day diplomats? Or, without being as open as this, do they still fill you with confidence that they will be equal to everything, that there is always a shot in the locker? Do they control by fear, by flattery, by overwhelming personality? Do they treat all alike? And is it possible to treat all alike? Have they a far-seeing policy, or do they work simply for the present? Do they encourage initiative, or is authority centralized? What are the advantages of each policy? What would *you* do in some of the difficult situations? And why? You will soon find that you are driven to read books about the executive, and about business administration. In many points the problems of the library administrator are identical with those of the business man, and may be solved by an application of the same principles.

HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THE OUTCOME.

Having followed this "course" so far, there remains only this: Have confidence in the outcome; indeed you, having followed this course, can scarcely but have confidence.

The American Library in Paris

THE American Library in Paris, established in the summer of 1918 for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces as part of the A. L. A. Library War Service, has now become a permanent institution, due to the efforts of an association formed to raise the necessary funds for its maintenance. It is open to all residents of Paris of whatever nationality from ten in the morning to ten at night on week days and from two p. m. to ten p. m. on Sundays.

The library contains 25,000 volumes and receives currently 115 periodicals and newspapers. Its loans for home use already amount to 6,000 volumes a month and circulation is steadily increasing. Books are issued for fourteen days including Sundays, but excluding the holidays when the library is closed. Books not in great demand may be renewed once, either by mail, telephone or in person. The children's reading room is free to all children.

They should have reader's cards of their own, but in case they have not, they are allowed to borrow books on their parents' cards. The use of the stacks and reading room is free to every one who wishes to make legitimate use of them.

To date the library has issued some 3,000 readers' cards to the following classes of readers entitled to the privilege of borrowing books for home use: (1) patrons, (2) members, (3) subscribers of ten or more francs, (4) students matriculated in any French university (5) American soldiers and sailors in uniform. The subscriber of ten francs is entitled to the use of one reader's card for a period of one year; the subscriber of twenty francs to two cards for the same period; and so on up to five cards which is the limit of the cards issued to any one reader. Patrons and members are also limited to five readers' cards.

The Mary Hemenway Hall Library at Wellesley College

MARY Hemenway Hall Library at Wellesley College represents the work of thirty years of collecting books, pamphlets, leaflets and clippings on the various subjects, which are included under physical education. These include books on massage, posture, personal, school, public and mental hygiene; educational and corrective gymnastics; athletics and sports; games; dancing; pageantry; playgrounds; anatomy and physiology.

The collection includes, besides books, pamphlets and periodicals, a large number of newspaper clippings, leaflets and posters of the various health organizations. The blanks and forms used by the departments of hygiene and physical education in private schools, high schools, colleges, universities and Y. W. C. A.'s have been collected and filed; and questionnaires, which that have been sent out to the departments of hygiene and physical education for women in the universities and to the departments in women's colleges, have been filed with their replies. There are a few rare books, among them a book on the art of gymnastics in Latin, published in 1542, and a German translation of an Italian book on swimming, published in 1792.

The library is used chiefly by the staff and students of the Department of Hygiene. These students are taking the special normal course preparatory to becoming teachers and supervisors of physical education. The undergraduate students and other members of the faculty

use it also and alumnae of the Department use it largely, those living at a distance for reference work by mail or for vacation borrowing, and those who live near come in to find out what new books, pamphlets and periodicals have come out on their particular phase of physical education.

As the different periodicals are received, a note is made of any article, of special interest to a member of the staff, and sent to that person. Important articles are listed and posted, and analytics for the more important articles are made for the catalog. Many lists are prepared—at the request of the alumnae or of private, vocational and other schools, and duplicates of these are of course kept for reference.

New organizations are springing up every day, whose object is the promotion of health. Practically all of them publish printed matter of one kind or another on what they are doing and hope to do; or educational material to be used in their work with the public. It may be a poster, a weight chart or a brief but authoritative pamphlet on the value of milk in the child's diet. Most of this is sent free to libraries or teachers, who are interested in the subject. To keep up with these organizations, to get their material and make it available in the library is becoming an increasingly important part of the work of the Mary Hemenway Hall Library.

SUSAN G. AKERS.

Librarian.

The Friends' Library at Clermont-en-Argonne

THE March number of *Reconstruction*, the monthly "published for the relief missions of the Society of Friends in France, Poland, Austria, Serbia, Germany and elsewhere" contains an illustrated article by G. E. S. (Gertrude Elizabeth Sims, the directing editor of the publication) on the little library which has been established by the Mission des Amis in the "Maison Simone" at Clermont-en-Argonne.

Clermont is about fifteen miles west of Verdun, and this almost totally ruined village was the headquarters of the little library of fourteen hundred children's books which the Mission circulated in all the villages of the Canton of Clermont. The Maison Simone library consists of a homelike reading room with an open

fire-place and a piano. A large alcove off this is the children's room, furnished with kindergarten tables and tiny chairs. The shelves are so low that there is ample space above them for effective decoration—here a procession of fluffy chickens on a blue background, there a series of romantic American-Indian scenes in brown, gold and orange, and again, "big colored pictures of thrilling events famous in English history." A large window looks out on the street and before it is a long low bench, and on the bottom shelves are blocks and games for the little brothers and sisters while the older children read or select books which may be taken home for two weeks.

L'HEURE JOYEUSE

THE Book Committee of the Art War Relief has decided to devote the proceeds from the sale of the "Defenders of Democracy" and the de luxe edition of Alfred Noyes' poems (funds originally intended to be used in aiding the families of the Naval Militia) to carrying on re-constructive library work in the devastated countries of the Allies.

After visiting America, Dr. René Sand and Miss Carter, members of the Child Welfare Commission of Belgium, favored establishing children's libraries and reading rooms in Belgium. Their enthusiasm proved so contagious that the Book Committee of the Art War Relief joined forces in the formation of a library plan providing "L'Heure Joyeuse, Rendezvous pour les Enfants." The idea, already well started, calls for the bodily transplanting of a children's reading room from America to Belgium.

Two months after Miss Carter's return to Brussels she and Dr. Sand formed a committee of United States representatives in Belgium, together with Belgian officials and educators. This committee, in joint meeting, agreed to place rooms at the disposal of the Book Committee for the housing of "L'Heure Joyeuse."

Books were so much needed that over one hundred volumes of American books were sent over in August, 1919. The remaining books were, of course, to be provided in French and Flemish. This list of American books was prepared by the Committee under the direction of Annie Carroll Moore of the New York Public Library. The teachers were to use them and from them select stories for the children. The working drawings for the first "L'Heure Joyeuse" have been sent to the Book Committee and a full equipment will be shipped as soon as the order can be filled by the Library Bureau.

Another room will soon be established in the devastated district of France and it is hoped and believed that these two small, beautifully equipped libraries will be models that will inspire the citizens of Belgium and France to carry the children's library idea to even greater development.

The Book Committee is glad to co-operate with the American Library Association to advance the interest of library work, not only abroad but at home. It has resolved to continue its organization as long as it can serve,

and it hopes to give "L'Heure Joyeuse" (so easily translated into "The Joyful Hour") to be Pine Mountain Settlement School as well as other places where children need the joy and stimulus of recreative reading.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN LOUISVILLE

BOOKS containing German propaganda, prepared in a subtle way by Germans or German sympathizers, and printed in English, will not be returned to shelves of the Louisville Free Public Library "until peace comes," at least, the library trustees voted in April.

"When George T. Settle, librarian, read a letter from the Intelligence Bureau, War Department, advising that all books of propaganda, such as those labeled by the Government and withdrawn from libraries when America declared war April 6, 1917, now may be restored, Dr. Adolph O. Pfingst quickly moved that the books be continued in storage.

"The Rev. Dr. E. L. Powell, who, two months ago, offered a similar motion, supported him, and the motion was carried unanimously.

"'Well, we excluded the German books two months ago, and I don't see that the situation has changed any in the last two months,' Dr. Pfingst said."—*The Courier-Journal*.

THE TRANSCRIPT'S "LIBRARIAN"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Chiefly on account of other work, I am giving up "The Librarian" column in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, and after May 26, 1920, the column will be conducted by another writer. I had the privilege of suggesting my successor in this work—a librarian conversant with library work thruout the country.

While my first reason for making the change is excess of other work, I know the danger of writing too long upon one subject. The grief of a few readers who have thought the column not sufficiently grave and reverential might be endured, but I will not risk boring a larger number who say they have found it readable. Mail should be addressed to The Librarian, *Boston Transcript*.

My excuse for asking you to print this letter is that I might have the help of the LIBRARY JOURNAL in sending my heartiest thanks to the librarians who have aided me by correspondence, and by their very kind messages. To many such, in all parts of the country, I am deeply indebted.

EDMUND LESTER PEARSON.

Recent Motion Pictures Based on Standard or Current Literature

These pictures have been selected for listing by The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures

BURNING DAYLIGHT. Metro. 6 reels. Star—Mitchel Lewis.

Big business drama adapted from the story by Jack London.

HUMORESQUE. Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. Star—Alma Reubens.

Screen version of the comedy drama of Jewish Life by Fannie Hurst.

MR. WU. Republic. 5 reels. Star—Matheson Lang.

Adaptation of the play by Harry M. Vernon and Harold Owen. Chinese tragedy which enjoyed wonderful success in London and New York.

ROMANCE. United Artists. 7 reels. Star—Doris Kean.

A costume romance taken from the stage play by Edward Sheldon and starring the same actresses as when it had its successful run in New York a few years ago.

RULER OF MEN. Vitagraph. 2 reels.

A South American drama based on the story by O. Henry.

SCRATCH MY BACK. Goldwyn. 5 reels. Star—T. Roy Barnes.

Screen version of the comedy drama from the Rupert Hughes novel of same name.

CITY OF MASKS, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 5 reels. Star—Robert Warwick.

Romantic comedy drama adapted from the book by George Barr McCutcheon.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. Pioneer. 6 reels. Star—Sheldon Lewis.

Psychological melodrama based on the well known book by Robert Louis Stevenson.

ORPHAN, THE. Fox. 6 reels. Star—William Farnum.

Adaptation of the Clarence E. Mulford western melodrama.

PRINCE CHAP, THE. Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. Star—Thomas Meighan.

Screen version of the romance of the same name by Edward Peple.

THIMBLE, THIMBLE. Vitagraph. 2 reels.

An excellent motion picture version of an O. Henry romance.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A BALLAD OF OLD TIME LIBRARIANS

LIBRARIANS of olden days
 Would sit for hours and fondly gaze
 At rows of books upon the shelf
 They cared no whit for fame or pelf,
 But rather would they scan the pages
 To glean the wisdom of the ages.

Parent, the Elder, wrote a tract,
 To teach his colleagues how to act;
 And how to catalog. But such
 Wild schemes they did not fancy much,
 For innovations such as these
 Disturbed their life of quiet ease.

Old Magliabecchi used to sit
 And watch the spiders while they'd knit
 Their webs of airy make-believe
 From tome to tome, from eave to eave
 And lest the insects met with harm,
 He lit a stove to keep them warm.

About Panizzi, it is said:
 He used to lie awake in bed
 In contemplation on the case
 Of how to best conserve his space
 Till, tired quite, he'd mutter, "Darn it,"
 "I'll hand the matter on to Garnett."

Sir Richard Garnett was a poet
 As well as being quite adroit
 At bibliotechnicalities
 He even could devise with ease
 A space conserving sliding stack,
 When stationary shelves were slack.

Librarians of olden days
 Had never heard of A. L. A.'s.
 Had ne'er sent books to men at war,
 Nor had any "Programs," in days of yore.
 In fact they seemed to live apart
 From men and life, these men of art.

From "*Seventeen*" (*Class Annual of the N. Y. P. L. School, 1917*) slightly adapted.

THE W. R. GRACE & CO. LIBRARY

The annual review number of *The Grace Log*, published in December by W. R. Grace & Co., New York, includes in its pages a picture of the reference and circulating library maintained in the editorial department of the home office. This library numbers 1,308 volumes, 776 of which circulate and 532 of which are in the reference department.

THE A. L. A. AT THE NATIONAL MARINE EXPOSITION

THE National Marine League's warm appreciation of the work of the A. L. A. runs thru the May number of *The National Marine*, from the Deep Sea Tea at which

"New York's newspaper, magazine and book editors, some real poets and bona fide authors, were guests of the A. L. A. and the League at an informal reception. The A. L. A.'s now famous Deep Sea Shelf—the ten best books of the sea chosen by popular ballot at the exposition—were on view. From each book ran a leading ribbon to a large map of the world, indicating the location of the principal scene of the book. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Milam, Mr. Forrest B. Spaulding and Miss Marion Humble of the Library Association, and President Ross of the League, the *literati* were piloted into channels of thought probably more nautical than many of them had previously been in. Such, indeed, was the intention—a thoroly laudable one—to make the writers of America more ship-minded." to the Exhibit

"A very interesting and instructive showing which brought home to many the importance of their service. . . . by which they place excellent libraries within reach of sea faring men" and the "Deep Sea Bookshelf," the first fifty titles of which are listed in the order of their popularity as voted for at the Exposition, and concluding with the Merchant Marine Branch maintained by the A. L. A. at the Seamen's Service Center, New York City, for the use of merchant seamen of all flags while ashore.

REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE RECLASSIFICATION OF SALARIES

The Report of the Congressional Commission on Reclassification of Salaries, the largest piece of "job analysis" ever undertaken, will no doubt be wanted by every library. There are no more copies to be had from the Superintendent of Documents, but a limited supply is in the hands of the National Federation of Federal Employees. As long as the supply lasts copies may be procured by payment of the cost price of eighty-five cents per copy. Address: National Federation of Federal Employees, 1423 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"Books bear the messages of the wisest of mankind to all the generations of men."—EDWARD ROBESON TAYLOR.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JUNE 1, 1920



THE Colorado Springs Conference toward which librarians are speeding from the several points of the compass, will have its time so filled with pressing business that little attention is likely to be paid to standardization and certification, tho these are important topics of the year. At Washington further consultation on the part of library authorities is developing a modified scheme of library service, with fewer classes, which is intended to fit better into the general re-classification scheme now before Congress and make the service scheme simpler and more effective from the library point of view. Elsewhere work in the same direction is likely to go forward in varying methods and with varied results. Out of the several experiments will come finally a system probably differing somewhat in the several states, tho possibly the work of the A. L. A. committee will do much to bring about unity of method as well as of purpose. Chiefly it should be borne in mind that the new system should be reasonably elastic and should not exclude from the profession those who are not graduates of library schools, tho professional training at professional schools should always give certain advantages in the practice of any profession. It will never be possible or desirable, indeed, to exclude from the calling of librarianship those who have natural fitness for such work but come to it without the advantage of specific training. The increasing demands of libraries for workers will continue to outrun the supply of library school graduates and indeed the lesser positions are likely always to be recruited from high school and other courses which give training of a useful tho not of a professional character. But the standardization of library positions and the certification of library assistants should do much to strengthen the position of all library workers and insure for them better and more adequate salaries than under present conditions.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SOME years since, Dr. Bostwick proposed an algebraic formula for the rating of libraries, combining the figures given in their respective reports into what might be called an index

number. This method which has long been used by economists for rating prices without reference to gold or silver standards and more recently utilized by the government for computing the increased cost of living has been made the basis of a report by the Russell Sage Foundation on the educational efficiency of the several states. The elements of the calculation are school attendance, amount of training, progress in studies, expenditure on schools, teachers' salaries and like items, combined into an ideal of 100. Taking the figures as reported by the state authorities themselves, Montana surprisingly heads the list with 75.8 per cent followed by California 71.2 per cent, Arizona 66.2 per cent, New Jersey heading the Eastern states with 65.9 per cent while Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York are all close to 60 per cent and South Carolina tails the list with but 29.4 per cent. This, however, is better than the average of the whole country half a century ago which was 26 per cent in 1870 as against 52 per cent, or double efficiency, today. The most striking fact is the increase in high school attendance, 19,000 in 1870 as against 2,000,000 today, the increase mostly girls. In salaries California leads the list at \$1056 per year minimum while North Carolina is the lowest with \$300 per year minimum. Dr. Bostwick will find an interesting precedent for one feature of the report of his Committee on Library Service in this Russell Sage report for which the library figures of the several state commissions will furnish a first basis, while the method may later be applied to individual libraries.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE question is asked how the statement that civil service methods have been successful in selecting a chief librarian for Chicago can be reconciled with the statement that civil service examinations have demoralized general library service in that city. The answer is simple and supports the contention that when a library system has a good civil service method of its own, this should not be displaced by municipal or state civil service examinations. The two examinations which resulted in the

choice of Mr. Legler and Mr. Roden in Chicago were conducted by or participated in by librarians of the highest rank and the second would have been disastrous in result had it not been for Librarian Putnam's insistence on professional standards. On the other hand civil service methods have apparently been applied very crudely with respect to library assistants, to the serious dissatisfaction of Chicago residents who are equally interested in good librarianship and good civil service methods.

The schemes of library service adopted in New York, Brooklyn and other cities for promotion within the service without excluding non-residents are a model of civil service efficiency, as has been testified by fair-minded investigators time and time again. The moral is that civil service examinations may best be conducted within a professional service by the profession itself, providing the methods are sufficiently broad to obtain the best material and give right of way to the best library servants.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ENLARGED PROGRAM

Trustees' Meeting Held at Boston Public Library

A meeting was held at the Boston Public Library, on April 22nd. William F. Kenney, president of the Trustees of Boston Public Library, welcomed the visitors, and in pledging the support of the Boston Trustees to the Enlarged Program, stated that it was obvious that if books were needed by soldiers, as our war-time experience has proven, they are also needed by the 60,000,000 people in this country now living in towns and cities which have no library service.

J. Randolph Coolidge, vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Athenaeum, presided at the meeting. Mr. Coolidge expressed himself as being highly appreciative of the work of librarians, and said, "I hold that the business of a library is to get itself read," and to further the usefulness of the library is the duty both of the librarians and trustees. He called upon New England trustees to see to it that all Americans had the same opportunity for library service as was furnished in those towns and cities represented by the trustees present. He further stated that the Enlarged Program represented the collective spirit of the A. L. A., and that when the A. L. A. comes before the public asking nothing for its members, it should be treated with consideration and confidence.

Carl Milam, general secretary of the A. L. A., said that hundreds of thousands of American citizens rarely see a useful book, and told how the A. L. A. work of war-days had begun educational and recreational book service which, in justice to the people being served, could not be given up. He said that the Army and Navy had already taken over the care of the war-

time A. L. A. libraries, and had placed them under trained librarians, and it was this same kind of service—the furnishing of books to the lighthouse keepers, the Merchant Marine men, the sick in the hospital libraries—that the A. L. A. should establish and carry on until such time as the branches of the Government in charge of these men could take over the book service.

The Paris headquarters of the A. L. A. should also be continued, as a demonstration of modern library methods for the many people on the Continent who are already asking about American library methods and also for the convenience of Americans abroad, as well as to promote international good will by furnishing books to statesmen, newspapermen, scholars, and others in Paris. The A. L. A. also plans to push the distribution of books on citizenship and to prepare reading courses on practical subjects for the use of libraries everywhere. The A. L. A. will also advertise these reading courses and will do much to assist existing libraries. In brief, the program of the A. L. A. is to create public opinion favorable to libraries, to the end that adequate support may be forthcoming for existing libraries, and to encourage the establishment of libraries where they do not exist.

Mrs. Howard, chairman of the Social Service Work of the Merchant Marine, the next speaker, said it was easy to send men to sea, but it was hard to keep them there, the hardships were so great. At a rough estimate, there are 35,000 men and 12,000 officers in the Merchant Marine. She disproved the statement that the Merchant Marine boys were entirely from seaport cities, by reading a list of the states from which were drawn the men at one of the ports. The list included most of the states of the Union. She considered the A. L. A. was doing a wonderful work toward keeping these men aboard ship

when going ashore would mean mischief. She read several very appreciative letters from officers and men, one having the significant statement, "At last some one has thought of us! Thank you for the book," etc.

A letter of regret was at this point read by Mr. Coolidge from Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, who expressed himself as being entirely in accord with "the extremely important program of the A. L. A."

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, chairman of the Americanization Work under the State Board of Education, said that the libraries supplied best the human touch in handling the foreign born. She expressed herself as very certain that libraries can become the best center for work with the adult foreign born. She believes that the personality of the librarian will do more than any other one thing in a community toward reaching the foreigner.

At this point Mr. Coolidge read the list of Trustees appointed by the governors of the various New England states as official representatives at the meeting.

Frank P. Hill, then chairman of the A. L. A. Enlarged Program Committee, was next called on. He said that each community can be appealed to thru the special part of the Enlarged Program interesting to that community. Both endowments and subscriptions to particular parts of the Program will be requested, as well as unspecified gifts. Library service has been brought before many people by the A. L. A. publicity for this campaign,—people who did not realize what a library could do, or what the A. L. A. could do to help to establish a library. Dr. Hill was certain that the advertising had already helped to show the public that better salaries were needed to carry on library work, and he believed that more people would be interested to go into library work as a result of the A. L. A. publicity work.

Mr. Coolidge then read a resolution offered by Mr. Kennedy, a trustee of the New Bedford Public Library. The following resolution was carried by a unanimous vote.

RESOLVED:—That we, New England Library trustees and other friends of library service, meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, April 22, 1920, endorse the "Books for Everybody" program of the American Library Association as an educational and civic effort worthy of popular support and call upon the people of the State of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, to support this forward

looking library movement to the extent of their ability.

Dr. Hill announced that a meeting of the State Directors of the New England states would be held the following morning at nine o'clock in the Trustees' Room of the Boston Public Library to consider ways and means.

Just before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Johnson, who had been a welfare officer in one of the large army camps, told how much the librarian and library service had meant in the camp where he was. He said he knew he could get a dollar apiece from the men who were in his camp, and he said he hoped his men would have the chance to contribute to the A. L. A. work. He said his men had not only been entertained by their opportunity to get good literature, but had been able to get higher rank in the Army thru their study of the library's technical books.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The April meeting was held at Ryerson Library on the 22nd, and the address of the evening was given by Carl B. Roden on the Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. Mr. Roden outlined his own mental attitude towards the Enlarged Program, stating with absolute frankness that from a position of indifference if not active opposition he had come to believe in and favor the Program. Those who heard him can be perfectly sure that they have not been misled either as to the advantages of the Program or as to its disadvantages and they owe Mr. Roden a debt of gratitude for the complete frankness with which he discussed the plan.

Short reports were given by three members of the Survey Committee, and Miss Goldberg closed the program with an account of her experiences in France.

The May meeting was held on the 13th of the month in the assembly room of the Eleanor Club in the Stevens Building.

A resolution was presented by Mary B. Day concerning the work of the Survey Committee to the effect that they were to be given the summer months in which to complete their work and that their report should be printed subject to the approval of the incoming Executive Committee.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mary B. Day, librarian National Safety Council; vice president, Nathan R. Levin, Chicago Public Library; secretary, Virginia Savage, Western Society of Engineers; treasurer, Eliza Lamb, University of Chicago Libraries.

The program of the evening under the chairmanship of Pearl Field was a Dewey Decimal pageant in which each class from the 000s to the 900s was ably represented by leaders from the different libraries. Beginning with bibliography the scenes followed one another thru philosophy, religion on to history, to the delight and edification of the audience. Noah's ark was the main theme in the 200s and again in the 500s and the other classes were each illustrated according to the ingenuity and originality of the leaders.

MARGARET FURNESS,
Secretary.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association, held on May 21 at the Westport Public Library, professional themes were much to the front. John Adams Lowe, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, addressed the conference on the plans for recruiting for library work. It is his belief that much valuable headway could be made if local librarians would realize how much they could do by interesting young people who might enter this profession. Josephine Adams Rathbone of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science discussed salaries and training of librarians, and pointed out that there are signs indicating that better levels of remuneration are being obtained in the library field. An address on the responsibility of the public library in the training of the young for citizenship was given by Frederic G. Melcher, editor of the *Publishers' Weekly*. The attendance numbered sixty. The association voted not to organize for the Enlarged Program work until after the Colorado Springs Conference.

NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A special meeting of the North Dakota Library Association was held at Fargo, May 8th, for the purpose of finding the best natural channels thru which to work in carrying out the part outlined for the state in the Enlarged Program. A spirited group of twenty-two librarians and trustees gathered from various parts of the state.

A motion was unanimously carried that the librarians and trustees of North Dakota endorse the Enlarged Program of the American Library Association. Clarence B. Lester of the Wisconsin Library Commission and regional director for Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, gave a clear description of the important phases of the Enlarged Program, and was ready at every point to meet problems and guide thought. Miss Bucklin, state director

for North Dakota, presented a practical plan for raising the quota assigned to North Dakota. It was decided to work in great part thru the county chairmen of the Liberty Loan Committee and the Women's Clubs.

The subject of county libraries for North Dakota was further discussed at this meeting and the committee of three enlarged to five by the appointment of R. M. Pollock of Fargo and Svenbjorn Johnston of Grand Forks. Plans were made for a complete revision of the library laws for North Dakota.

HELEN GRIFFITHS,
Secretary.

IDAHO STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Idaho State Library Association met in Boise April 27-29. Much time was devoted to the consideration of the library needs of the state. The need of a county library is very evident when one considers that a large part of the state is still new, that a large proportion of the population is rural and cannot be served by the widely separated libraries now existing, and that there are several counties in which there is no town large enough to support a library. So the librarians agreed to work for the passage of a county library law, the appointment of an organizer and the enlargement of the present Free Traveling Library.

The Enlarged Program of the A. L. A. also received due attention. Mr. Ruby, camp librarian, during the war, delivered a most interesting address on the A. L. A. war work and the Enlarged Program. Dr. Bryan, State Commissioner of Education, gave a survey of Idaho's educational system and institutions, and Edith Gantt, of the Pocatello Public Library, told of the Americanization work with the foreigners in that community. Discussion of books and various phases of book selection proved most interesting, especially that on children's reference books and new fiction. The early history of Idaho was presented in a most interesting manner by Mr. Bronson, an authority on the subject.

MARION ORR,
Secretary.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

July 1-3. At the Isles of Shoals. Headquarters at the Hotel Star Island.

Joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, and the New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut associations.

Sept. 2-4. At Portland, Ore.

Annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE School had the good fortune to be visited by a larger number of lecturers and librarians than usual the past month. On April 19 Chalmers Hadley of the Denver Public Library gave a very practical talk on public library administration. During the week of May 2, Clara W. Hunt of the Brooklyn Public Library gave her annual short course on library work with children. Mrs. Henriette M. Derman, cataloger of Slavic languages at the Library of Congress, paid her first visit to the School on May 6 and spoke on the Russians and their reading. Caroline L. Jones, A. L. A. supervisor of hospital libraries in New York City and vicinity, spent May 13 at the school and spoke on the remarkable development of hospital library work during the war and the importance of its further development and extension for peace time service. William F. Yust, librarian of the Rochester Public Library and chairman of the Campaign Committee for Increased Appropriations for the Library School, spent two days at the school. Other visitors were Lucile F. Fargo, librarian of the North Central High School Library, Spokane, Wash.; Ernestine Rose, recently returned from a year's service with the A. L. A. overseas; and Paul N. Rice and Charles F. McCombs of the New York Public Library.

The Junior class spent May 10 at the Troy Public Library, attending a practical demonstration on book mending and repairing given by Jane H. Crissey of the library staff.

The following students have recently been appointed to positions for the coming year:

- Ruby E. Cundiff, 1921, assistant librarian, Earlham College Library, Richmond, Ind.
- Birgit Foss, 1921, general assistant, Cleveland Public Library.
- Ragnhild Olsen, 1921, cataloger, University of Minnesota Library.
- Hjordis Roseth, 1921, librarian, Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Hawkesbury, Canada.
- Elizabeth Seymour, 1920, reference assistant, Engineering Societies Library, New York City.
- Charles B. Shaw, 1920, librarian, North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro.
- Ruth E. Smith, 1920, head cataloger, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.
- Jean K. Taylor, 1920, head of technology department, Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.

EDNA M. SANDERSON,
Acting Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ON Friday, May 7, the School entertained one of the meetings held under the direction of the Committee on Institutes of the New York State Library Association. Following the plan worked out for the institutes thruout the state by Asa Wynkoop, head of the Public Libraries Section of the University of the State of New York, the program was made up as a result of a referendum submitted to the libraries in the district concerned, which included Westchester and Rockland Counties and western Long Island. The morning session began at 10 o'clock, and consisted of a word of greeting by Edwin H. Anderson and of discussions led by John A. Lowe, Eunice C. Wilson, and Margaret Jackson. The noon hour was devoted to lunch, at which the delegates were guests of the Library School, and to conferences, visits and trips of inspection to various points in the central building of the New York Public Library. The leaders on the afternoon program were Mary Frank and Frederic G. Melcher. Sixty persons from the district registered, and a large number of local library workers were in attendance. The meeting proved very helpful, and from the standpoint of the Library School it afforded opportunity to the students not only to observe the preparation for such a meeting and the conduct of it, but to profit by the discussion and actually to assist at a number of points.

Recent eastern meetings of librarians directing the work of the American Library Association have brought to the school an unusual number of visiting lecturers. These have included Chalmers Hadley, Linda A. Eastman, Adam Strohm, and Adeline Zachert. In addition, Effie L. Power spent ten days at the school in connection with her series of lectures on children's literature.

In the present month the regular students are going once a week to Brooklyn, as guests of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, to hear Edward F. Stevens' series of lectures on the history of libraries. This is part of a co-operative arrangement whereby one series of lectures in each school is attended by both groups of students.

Entrance examinations for 1920-21 will be held on Saturday, June 12th, at the Library

School rooms and at such other points thruout the country as may suit the convenience of candidates.

Attention is called to the advanced courses for 1920-21. These are designed to prepare for special forms of library work, and are open to persons who have certificates showing the satisfactory completion of one year of study in a library school holding membership in the Association of American Library Schools, and who are unqualifiedly recommended for work of this character by the school from which they come. They provide for work extending from October to May inclusive, part of which is incident to instruction and part of which consists of practical experience under direction. Students register not later than September, at which time they consult with the Library School regarding the work being done in their positions and concerning theses, bibliographies and upon readings furnished by the school. The months of February, March and April they spend at the Library School, giving all their time to study. The diploma is awarded in June, upon the satisfactory completion of the instructional work and upon the receipt of acceptable reports as to the student's record in his position for the months September to January inclusive and in May.

The specific courses offered in 1920-21 will depend to some extent upon the preferences of those who plan to enroll, but there will probably be series in Administration, Reference work, School Library work, and a number of other important subjects which cannot always be treated with sufficient emphasis in the first year. Prospective students who hold positions on the staff of the New York Public Library are often able to secure a release for the three-month period of instructional work, and accepted applicants from a distance can usually secure positions on the staff of the New York Public Library with provision for such a release.

ERNEST J. REECE,
Principal.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

THE opportunity to do practical work in other libraries during the third term has always been arranged for students who wished to specialize in some particular branch, but this year has seen quite an amplification of the privilege. Every student has been placed for experience in at least one library other than Pratt and several of them have gone to two or three different libraries. The New York, Brooklyn and Newark Public Libraries, Columbia Univer-

sity, the Commercial and Girls' High Schools of Brooklyn, the Metropolitan Museum, the Bureau of Municipal Research, the Federal Reserve Bank, the New Jersey Zinc Company, Haskins and Sells, the East Orange, Englewood, and Nutley Public Libraries have afforded the students the opportunity to study their methods and to see some of their problems.

The course in book selection has been planned this year with the needs of the projected new library at Roanoke, Va., largely in view. Most of the problems assigned have had reference to this library, and the final test—the selection of an annotated, balanced list of one hundred class books of the last three years—will, when the lists are combined, make a well-rounded general selection of about eight hundred interesting modern books. One other problem, the selection of a list of practical anthologies dealing with special subjects, is published in the April number of the *Pratt Quarterly Booklist*.

The field work has included visits to the headquarters and to some of the branches of the two large library systems of Greater New York, to three museum libraries, to several special libraries, to the Columbia group, and to the Newark Public Library.

The entrance examinations will be held on June 11th and other examinations will be offered later in the year.

The Alumni Supper will take place on Thursday evening, June 24th, in the Library, and the Commencement exercises will be held the following afternoon in the Academy of Music.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

THE Chautauqua School for Librarians will hold its twentieth annual session July 3rd to August 14th.

There will be four groups of students, and the first class to complete the year's course on the installment plan will graduate.

The Freshman class has courses in cataloging, classification and allied subjects; reference work and organization.

Courses of the Sophomore group include history of libraries and book making, bookbinding, advanced cataloging, classification and reference work.

The Juniors have courses in subject bibliography, children's work, types of libraries, cataloging and literature.

Work of the Senior class includes cataloging and reference work in public documents, general and trade bibliography, administration, work with schools and book selection.

Only those are accepted who are already in library work or under definite appointment to positions. This means that every student finishing the course has at least three years of actual experience while most of them have more.

Classes are limited to the number that can be given satisfactory instruction and supervision.

Inquiries should be addressed to Mary E. Downey, Chautauqua, New York.

SIMMONS COLLEGE, SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

LIBRARY work with foreigners has been in the foreground in the School program recently. The girls were greatly interested in the glimpse of it they got in their visit to the Providence Public Library, and quite as much so in Miss Campbell's account of what Massachusetts is doing thru the Free Library Commission.

At the request of the Massachusetts University Extension department, their representative, Stella Jones, spoke on Americanization thru story-telling, describing the picturesque community story-telling begun in Bridgeport last summer.

We also had an insight into the reading of some of our European neighbors thru an hour generously given us by Mrs. Croiset van der Kop-Croiset, now assistant librarian in the Amsterdam Public Library, and in Mrs. Derman's analysis of what the Russians read.

The book selection course has been the gainer by a lecture on book ordering, by Olin Davis, and one on the choice of books for a scientific and technical library by Dr. Bigelow of "Tech." An address by Mr. Wellman was most thoroughly stimulating in its presentation of the necessity of so investing the book fund that it would produce dividends in the form of active turnover of the books, and increased use and appreciation of the library.

John G. Moulton, of Haverhill, spoke on pictures in a library, illustrating by some fine examples from his own collection, and by Medici prints kindly lent by Foster Brothers. Hospital library service was presented one afternoon by Miss Barnett, the A. L. A. representative, and by E. Kathleen Jones, and Harold T. Dougherty has promised an illustrated talk on his experiences at Brest with the Library War Service.

During May two class periods a week have been given to the topic of special libraries. Stress has been laid especially on visits to different types of these libraries, and on class discussion on the reports of the students on their

observations. Group visits were made to the libraries of the A. D. Little Company, Stone and Webster, and the Insurance Library Association, of Boston, and to that of the Norton Company of Worcester. Committees of one or two students were assigned to see and report upon ten other collections.

In the College Announcement of Courses, 1920-21 just issued, an elective in "Special Libraries" course is announced for the spring term of the year, which will give the subject more prominence than it has had in the curriculum previously.

Further appointments of the class of 1920 are:

Mildred Bradbury, assistant, Library of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University.
Dorothy Drew Coffin, assistant, Des Moines Public Library.
Marion Eaton, cataloger, Hispanic Society Library, New York.
Virginia Dare Frost, reference assistant, Brookline Public Library.
Beatrice I. Gilman, cataloger, Hispanic Society Library, New York.
Stella Morse, reference assistant, Kalamazoo Public Library.
E. Winnifred Olden, cataloger, reference-catalog division, New York Public Library.
Edith Seibel, assistant, Boston University, College of Liberal Arts Library.
Margaret Withington, assistant, Social Service Library, Boston.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY,
Director.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARY COURSES

THE State Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass., is offering several library courses for those who are studying for the teaching profession. These include elementary courses as well as a course in children's literature and administration of class room libraries.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SUMMER COURSE FOR TEACHER LIBRARIANS

THE Summer Session of Boston University again offers an elementary course for teacher-librarians, which will be given if there is sufficient registration. The course as outlined is not a short cut to the library profession, but is designed to aid those with little experience who must administer small school libraries and carry a teaching program at the same time.

This course is listed as under the direction of Ralph L. Power, but, in his absence, it will be under the supervision of Margaret S. Locke, his associate. For a catalog of the summer session, address the director, Dr. Alexander H. Rice, 688 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

RALPH L. POWER.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE series of lectures on Books for Children given by Bertha Hatch of the Cleveland Public Library have been concluded; also the course on School Libraries given by Martha Wilson and Edith Cook.

The students appreciated the opportunity of hearing F. K. Walter of Detroit, Dr. C. C. Williamson of the New York Public Library, Adeline Zachert of Rochester and Prof. A. S. Root, when in Cleveland in April attending an A. L. A. committee meeting.

Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of the Youngstown Public Library, spoke to the school recently on "Selling good books for almost nothing," giving practical suggestions regarding library finance and administration.

The book selection course is being concluded with a series of lectures by Prof. Clara L. Myers of the College for Women, W. R. U., on foreign literatures in translation.

Recent visiting lecturers have been Herman H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, who spoke twice, his subjects being "The field of bibliography" and "Relation of the Library of Congress to other libraries." Adam Strohm of the Detroit Public Library spoke on "Service" and Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, spoke on "Library values."

Announcement is made of the course in Library Work with Children to be given next year as a department of the Library School under the supervision of Annie Spencer Cutter. This is a continuation of the course which has been given since 1909 by the Cleveland Public Library, and is arranged between the Cleveland Public Library and the Western Reserve Library School, whereby the students have paid employment in the Children's Department while taking the course.

ALICE S. TYLER,
Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE CARNEGIE
LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

L AURA HAMMOND, librarian of the Georgia School of Technology gave three lectures during April on the administration of a college library. The lectures were followed by a visit to the Technological library.

Gertrude Stiles of Cleveland gave her regular course of lectures on the binding and mending of books April 5th to 8th.

C. Seymour Thompson, librarian of the Savannah Public Library talked to the class informally on March 31st on library administration.

Mary Bell Palmer, secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission, talked to the class informally on April 24th on commission work in North Carolina.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER,
Director.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE Carnegie Library School has been called upon to contribute its quota to the general reorganization which is in progress at A. L. A. headquarters in Chicago by releasing its principal, Sarah C. N. Bogle, to accept the position of assistant executive secretary. Miss Bogle's whole-hearted and unstinted expenditure of self in the administration of the school has made for it and for her a recognized place in the field of library training. Marie Hamilton Law, assistant to the principal and a valued member of the Library School staff since 1907, has resigned to become librarian of the Employers' Association, Pittsburgh, Pa. Edna Whiteman, instructor in story-telling in the Library School and supervisor of story-telling in the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, who has been on leave of absence since February 16, will take a well-earned rest until September next.

Charles E. Rush, librarian of the Public Library, Indianapolis, Indiana, opened the course in "Publicity and Extension," on April 24. Mary E. Ahearn, editor of *Public Libraries*, lectured to the Library School on April 28.

JOHN H. LEETE,
Director.

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

RECENT lecturers at the School have been Lutie E. Stearns, who spoke on "The next step in library work," on April 21, and "Current Periodicals," on April 28; Genevieve Appgar, of the Harris Teachers' College, St. Louis, who gave an interpretation of Tagore's "Poems of Childhood," on April 27; Lyman Beecher Stowe, of the Editorial Department of Doubleday, Page and Co., who talked to the School on May 4 about "Book Publishing."

The class of 1920, numbering twelve members, will graduate on May 28. The exercises, which will be held in the Library building, at 10:30 a. m., will include an address by Percival Chubb, president of the Drama League of America and author of "Festivals and Plays."

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Director.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

IN the list of one hundred and seventy-three former students and alumni of the University of Illinois who died in the Nation's service and for whom memorial trees have been planted by the students, is the name of one woman, Edith Marian Morgan, a student of the Library School, who died while working in the Ordnance Bureau at Washington.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

A COURSE of ten lectures on the binding and repair of library books was given by Gertrude Stiles, supervisor of binding, Cleveland Public Library, April 19-23. The exhibit of the A. L. A. committee on bookbinding was secured for the week.

May Day, which has a special significance to every graduate of the School was made an especially pleasant occasion, because Prof. A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, could be present. His lecture, "The value of an avocation," on Saturday morning, was followed by an informal reception and the annual exhibition of poster bulletins prepared by the students. A picnic at Maple Bluff concluded the festivities. Mr. Root gave two more lectures during his stay on the history of printing.

Other special lectures in May were:

Newspaper publicity for libraries, W. Dawson Johnston, librarian, St. Paul Public Library; The public welfare association, Mrs. Edmond Brown, secretary of the local association; Rural life, J. H. Kohb, instructor in Agricultural Economics; Boys' and girls' clubs, T. L. Bewick, State club leader; Poster bulletins, Bernice Oehler, lecturer on art, University extension; Newspapers for libraries, Prof. W. G. Bleyer, School of Journalism.

Miss Bacon arrived on May 10 to conduct the book selection course.

HELEN TURVILL.

MINNESOTA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING

A SUMMER School for Library Training will be conducted by the Library Division of the Department of Education of Minnesota at the University Farm, June 21-July 31, 1920.

As the school was omitted in 1919, provision for a large attendance will be made.

No separate course is offered for school librarians or teacher-librarians, as the library work for school and community is so closely related in Minnesota that the problem will be treated

as a whole, covering work in small public libraries serving the school, school libraries and school libraries serving the community.

The course is open to librarians of public and school libraries, or to those under definite appointment to such positions. Preference will be given to students preparing for work in Minnesota libraries.

The school will be in charge of Clara F. Baldwin, library director of the Department of Education, with Harriet A. Wood, supervisor of school libraries as vice-director.

Alma Penrose, now associate librarian at Carleton College, who has been an instructor in the school two previous years, will again give the instruction in classification and cataloging, which will continue thruout the course.

Other courses are: Book selection, Ethel R. Sawyer, director of training in the Portland (Ore.) Public Library; reference books, order, and accessioning, Elizabeth Scripture, librarian of the East High School, Minneapolis; work with children, Miss Wood.

UTAH SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE Library Division of the Utah Department of Public Instruction, directed by Mary E. Downey, library secretary and organizer, is conducting a series of short-course library training schools over the state.

The first school was held at the Ogden Public Library April 10th to May 22nd. Miss Downey was assisted in the instruction by Grace Harris, Elva Littlefield and Dora Smith of the Ogden library staff.

Courses were given in cataloging, classification, and the minor subjects relating to them, reference work, children's work and schools, the history of libraries and bookmaking, and library administration.

Twenty-four students were in attendance including four from California county libraries.

Such schools will be held later in connection with libraries at Cedar City, Provo and Lozan.

MARY E. DOWNEY.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE School has recently received official announcement of its admission into the Association of American Library Schools.

Director W. E. Henry left May 1st to attend the Educational Conference held in connection with the Centennial Celebration of Indiana University. He expects to visit libraries and library schools en route and to return by way of Colorado Springs, for the A. L. A. Conference.

put the employee in the light of attempting a holdup. My own idea (aside from the courtesy feature) is that not infrequently the chief might be able to interest the candidate in his plans for her future advancement to the extent of leading her to give at least a second thought to the proposition involving a complete severing of professional ties and a radical change in occupation. I deny with equal vehemence the implication that chief librarians are usually so ungenerous—harried as they are with the problem of keeping a staff together—that they would not bid their fortunate assistants a hearty god-speed if the position offered was clearly and permanently to their interest. But it has happened that persons who have leaped at the glit-

tering bait and have found themselves ruthlessly snatched out of their native element have sometimes regretted the step when it was too late. Some have even come back and told us so.

Just what is—or are—Business Ethics? Are they one-sided, like a pancake, or are they, or should they not be, as many-sided as a well cut diamond shedding a clear light upon every relation, commercial, professional, industrial or merely human between people who do the world's work in whatever station to which it has pleased God to call them. *Special Libraries* please copy.

CARL B. RODEN,
Librarian.

Chicago Public Library.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for insertions in this department.

POSITIONS OFFERED

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for library assistant on June 23, 1920. A vacancy in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at \$900 a year, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications, at this or higher or lower salaries, will be filled from this examination, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

Appointees whose services are satisfactory may be allowed the temporary increase granted by Congress of \$20 a month.

All citizens of the United States, who meet the requirements, both men and women, may enter this examination; appointing officers, however, have the legal right to specify the sex desired in requesting certification of eligibles.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated:

1, library economy, 30; 2, cataloging, classification, and bibliography, 35; 3, German, and either French, Spanish, or Italian, 10; 4, education and experience, 25; total, 100.

Applicants must have had at least one year's training in a recognized library school; or one year in a training class in a library using modern methods and one year's experience; or three years' experience in a library using modern methods.

Applicants may be examined at any place at which this examination is held, regardless of their place of residence; but only those who have been actually domiciled in the State or

Territory in which they reside for at least one year previous to the examination, and who have the county officer's certificate in the application form executed, may become eligible for permanent appointment to the apportioned service in Washington, D. C.

Applicants should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired [Library Assistant], to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

The Public Library of the City of Boston seeks a Chief of Department of Special Libraries, including Divisions of Fine Arts, Technology, Music and other special collections. Requirements: Executive ability, knowledge of modern languages, library or museum experience, acquaintance with foreign and American galleries. Foreign travel desirable. For additional information, address the Librarian.

POSITIONS WANTED

Library school graduate with eight years' experience wants position as librarian in college or school library. Address: F. K., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Young married man, ten years' experience, books and libraries, at present department chief, wishes to make change. Address: A. C. M., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian, library school and college graduate, with excellent experience in college library work, desires a position as librarian or reference worker, preferably in the East. Address: X, care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The April issue of *The Open Shelf*, Cleveland Public Library, prints an annotated list of contemporary poetry dealing with spring.

"Some Principles of Business-like Conduct in Libraries," by Arthur E. Bostwick (A. L. A. Handbook No. 11), "Does not attempt to recommend specific methods, still less to describe them." It is "an endeavor [in 30 pages] to answer the questions, 'What is a business-like way of doing things?' 'How does it differ from an unbusiness-like way?' 'Are there any underlying principles?'"

A third and revised edition of "Indexing: Principles, Rules and Examples," by Martha Thorne Wheeler (Library School [Bulletin] 19) has been issued by the University of the State of New York as Library School Bulletin 43. "While there are no considerable additions to the new edition, the entire text has been examined and revised by Mary Ellis, indexer in the State Library."

No. 40, Vol. 10, Third Series, of *The Library*, being the issue for October, 1919, which has recently reached us, announces that "the next number of *The Library* will be published on 1st June, 1920, by the Clarendon Press on behalf of the Bibliographical Society. With this number will begin the Fourth Series of *The Library* and the Second Series of the *Transactions* of the Bibliographical Society."

The University of Akron has published as the first number in its *Faculty Studies* "A Special Library for the Rubber Industry," by Josephine A. Cushman, associate librarian of the Municipal University of Akron. It points to the advantages to be derived from building up a central technical library in Akron, supported by the joint efforts of the University and the various rubber manufacturing firms of the city, and outlines the collection, organization, and administration of such a library.

Taking Arthur Bartlett Maurice's book "The Paris of the Novelists" as a basis, the New York Public Library has compiled a list of books on "The Paris of the Novelist" which is similar in style to an earlier list, published in 1917, based on Mr. Maurice's "The New York of the Novelists." All of the books in the list are mentioned in Mr. Maurice's volume and the comments upon them are taken almost entirely from the same work. The list, which covers three pages,

is printed in the February issue of *Branch Library News*.

"Doctors' Dissertations, 1878-1919," is no. 321 of the Johns Hopkins University Circular, and is no. 1 of New Series, 1920. The list is complete from the foundation of the University (the first graduates were four Doctors in Philosophy in 1878) to the close of 1919, and contains 1093 items, arranged by departments and chronologically under each department. At the end is an author index. The requirement to print began with the graduates of 1889. There are, therefore, many items included which are not in print.

Those libraries which use the Library of Congress system of classification may find interesting material in "Rules for Shelflisting," issued by the University of Chicago libraries. The rules, governing points not covered by the printed rules and forms issued by the Library of Congress or the A. L. A., are largely intended for the use of assistants in the Cataloging and Classification Departments. They were compiled by Miss H. A. Titsworth, head shelflister, and K. T. Jacobsen, chief of the Classification Department.

"The Booklist Book—1919" is an attempt on the part of the A. L. A. to respond to the demand for a short, selected list of books of the year. It has been compiled in much the same manner as the monthly *Booklist*, with its brief descriptive notes taken from *The Booklist*. In connection with the choice of books here registered, it is interesting to note that of those finally included less than one-half of the non-fiction, about one-sixth of the fiction and less than one-third of the children's books received the unanimous approval of the sixty libraries which aided in the compilation.

In a little eleven-page pamphlet called "A Famous Public Library: From Shakespeare's Time to Today," Charles Nowell, deputy librarian of Norwich, England, gives a brief account of the oldest English provincial public library under municipal control. Nearly a century and a half before the British Museum was founded Norwich had its town library and the record as here given contains amusing anecdotes of its early years when smoking was allowed and surreptitious borrowing was a common occurrence. The article is a reprint from the *Millgate Monthly* for November, 1919.

"Selected Articles on Problems of Labor," compiled and edited by Daniel Bloomfield has been recently published by the H. W. Wilson Company in the Handbook Series. The purpose of the compiler is to present the best of the recent voluminous literature concerning problems of labor in as concise a form as it is possible to adopt in a single volume, which when used with the handbooks on employment, modern industrial movements and others in the series dealing with labor will form the nucleus of an industrial library with the best thought on the subject made easily available.

The Booklist of Revised Braille Grade One-and-One-Half, vol. 1, no. 2, April, 1920, prepared by the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Blind contains nearly 130 titles of books available in this type as compared with about forty titles in no. 1, issued last June. This list is prepared in reply to the request of the Commission on Uniform Type that this Committee "keep a complete list of bibliographical data of all embossed publications in Revised Braille, Grade 1½." The Perkins Institution, Watertown, Mass., enrolled by the A. L. A. as sponsor for the subject of "Blindness and the blind," is the depository for these records, and the author card catalog is in care of the librarian, Laura M. Sawyer.

The January to April number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography* lately issued contains two articles of more than usual importance to libraries. One is the annual compilation, "Index to Library Reference Lists," compiled as in former years by the Providence Public Library. The other is an alphabetical list showing the irregularities of publication caused in the magazine field by the New York printers' strike of last October-November. The list shows at a glance which issues of the various magazines were abandoned or combined with others, and will be found very useful when preparing periodicals for the bindery. Anne Morris Boyd's classified list of Contemporary Poets is continued, Part II covering "Alien Poets and Interpreters of Alien Poetry," "Poets Who Show the New Tendencies," "Interpreters of Locality," "Social-revolutionists," and "The Imagists and the Radicals." A portrait of Azariah Smith Root forms the frontispiece and this is accompanied by a brief biographical sketch.

The British Overseas Trade Department is now preparing for publication manuals or hand-

books of commercial information relating to various countries. These publications, which are intended to be books of reference for British traders, give the stable features of the country described—resources, products, commercial treaties and law, transport, and trading methods. The manuals for France and Argentina are nearly ready, and some material has been accumulated for those on Brazil, Italy and Greece. The department is also preparing to issue periodic reports. These are to take the place of the old consular reports, which were issued periodically from 1858 until the war, but will be a systematic survey of each of the principal countries as a whole. When the organization of the economic and editorial section is complete, it will also be possible to prepare special economic memoranda on topics of outstanding interest which are not otherwise provided, either because of the technical research involved or because of their broad international character. It is hoped that one of the principal categories of such studies will be international commercial finance.

George Lepreux and the "Gallia Typographica" are the subject of an illustrated paper by Daniel Berkeley Updike of the Merrymount Press, Boston, in the March number of *The Printing Art*. Mr. Updike outlines the career of the versatile man who was to carry on, in the modern scientific spirit, the work of La Caille and Chevallier of the seventeenth century and of Lottin of the eighteenth. The plan of the "Gallia" was to give, not a history of printing in France, but the chronology and biography of French printers, based on official documents, arranged by Provinces and sub-divided into Departments. Parallel with this *Série Départementale* is the *Série Parisienne*, chronicling the remarkable typographical output of France since the end of the fifteenth century. "From 1909 to 1914 five volumes, in seven issues, of the 'Gallia Typographica'; ou 'Répertoire Biographique et Chronologique de Tous les Imprimeurs de France depuis les Origines de l'Imprimerie jusqu'à la Revolution,' appeared . . . as supplements to the *Revue des Bibliothèques*," including four volumes of the Departmental Series and the first volume of the Parisian Series—"Livres d'Or des Imprimeurs du Roi."

The war stopped the publication of the "Gallia," but the author continued, even more energetically, up to his accidental death in 1918, the volumes which were to follow, completing several volumes and leaving many more partly prepared.

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A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

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C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.

D. Drexel Library School.

I. University of Illinois Library School.

L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.

N.Y.S. New York State Library School.

P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.

R. Riverside Library School.

S. Simmons College School of Library Science.

S.L. St. Louis Library School.

Syr. Syracuse University Library School.

W. Wisconsin University Library School.

W.R. Western Reserve Library School.

Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ALLISON, Gertrude, S. 1907, appointed assistant in the General Theological Library, Boston.

AUSSIEKER, Meta B., formerly head cataloger in the library of the U. S. Bureau of Education, appointed to a position in the office of the educational editor of the New York *Evening Post*.

BALDWIN, Clara, has been appointed to serve on the Joint Committee on Enlarged Program.

BELL, Dorothy, S. 1906, is resigning from the Vail Library, to return to her pre-war position with the firm of Jackson and Moreland.

BOMGARDNER, Esther, C. 1915, assistant in the Los Angeles Public School Library.

CAHOON, Katharine, C. 1917, assistant in the Yolo County Free Library, Woodland, Calif., resigned.

CASAMAJOR, Mary. N. Y. S. 1901, librarian in charge of the Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, transferred to the Administration Department as Director Hill's secretary.

DITTMER, Florence Farnham, W. 1909, was engaged during the winter in cataloging the library of Tsing Hua College, Peking, China.

ENSIGN, Mary E., head of the Serial Department at Iowa State College Library, Ames, Ia., resigned.

HOGG, Frances M., W. 1916, becomes head cataloger of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Public Library, July 1.

JOHNSON, Esther, S. 1916, resigned from the librarianship of the Heermance Memorial Library to join the staff of the Cleveland Public Library as a high school librarian.

LAWRENCE, Edith C., W. R. 1908, appointed first assistant in Catalog Department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

MARTIN, Phyllis McF., W. R. 1910, appointed classifier in Catalog Department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

MAYES, Olive, resigned from the Girls' Technical Institute, Montevallo, Alabama, and appointed to a position in the Hospital Service of the A. L. A.

MORGAN, Helen H., P. 1915, appointed head cataloger in the Bar Association Library of New York.

MORSE, Marian, C. 1917, librarian of the Kings County Free Library at Hanford, Calif., resigned. Appointed librarian of the Trinity County Free Library at Weaverville.

PASCHAL, Nell, S. 1918, becomes librarian of the Greenville Women's College at Greenville, S. C., on Sept. 1.

POWER, Ralph L., has a leave of absence for three months from Boston University to become head of research department and in charge of courses in office management at Washington (D. C.) School for Secretaries.

PROCTOR, Lucy, S. 1919, appointed librarian of the Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn.

ROESLER, Edna, W. 1916, librarian of the East End Branch, Superior, Wis., resigned. Appointed to the branch department of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

SMITH, Mrs. Vivian Gregory, C. 1914, assistant in the California State Library, resigned.

STOCKETT, Julia C., W. 1914, appointed in March to the Public Health Hospital Library at Deming, New Mexico.

TURNER, Harriet P., W. R. 1916, appointed librarian Public Library, Kewanee, Ill.

WENDELL, Esther A., W. 1919, librarian of the Marshfield (Wis.) High School, elected librarian of the Northern Normal and Industrial School at Aberdeen, S. D.

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IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

RHODE ISLAND

Pawtucket. The reading public of Pawtucket has not only recovered the 20,000 slack of 1918, but has advanced beyond the figures of 1916 and 1917 and almost reached the high water mark of 1915, according to the annual report of the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library. The number of books loaned for home use during the past year totaled 176,406 volumes. With twenty-eight little fifty-volume libraries deposited in class rooms all over the city, the school circulation alone amounted to 17,158 during the school year closing last June. In addition to work with the schools, the Library has instituted five industrial deposit stations which it is maintaining in the outlying districts of the city. Appropriations from the City Council amounted to \$20,575 in 1919, of which \$12,344 was expended on salaries and \$4,349 on books, periodicals and binding.

NEW YORK

"Assemblyman Pette's Int. No. 1090, Printed No. 1215, which passed both houses of the [New York] Legislature, amends Chapter 164 of the Laws of 1907, relating to the Queens Boro Public Library, by adding:

'No regular or permanent employe or officer, under salary, shall be removed from office except for incompetency or misconduct shown after a hearing upon due notice upon stated charges and with the right of such officer or employe to a review by a writ of certiorari.'"—*Civil Service Chronicle* (New York) for April 30.

OHIO

Toledo. The astonishingly rapid increase in borrowers from the Toledo Public Library and in the number of books circulated during the past five years is graphically represented in the annual report of the Librarian for 1919. Limiting the comparison to statistics for the last two years, it is interesting to note that the circulation of books for 1919 increased 23 per cent over 1918, the total being 876,720, a gain of 166,581 over 1918. No new branches were opened during the year, so the increase was cared for in established agencies. The net increase in borrowers in the same period was 11,047. Total registration is now 59,601, or about 25 per cent of the total population of

the city. According to a table prepared by the District of Columbia Public Library, showing the expenditures of thirty-six representative public libraries in the United States the average expenditure per volume circulated was 13.2 cents in 1918. The cost per book circulated in Toledo that year was 8.7 cents. In 1919 the cost increased to 10.6, a figure still below the average. The per capita expenditure for library purposes in Toledo is 28.8 cents against an average for the thirty-six cities of 35 cents. The total expenditures for 1919 amounted to \$94,248, of which sum \$49,041 was spent on librarians' salaries and \$30,636 for new books.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. The Library of the University of Pennsylvania has just received a bequest of \$500, with the reasonable stipulation that it be invested and the income used for the purchase of books "upon some special subject."

The testator was James Gaston Barnwell, late librarian of the Philadelphia Library Company. In 1863 he began his library service in the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, but migrated to Cincinnati in 1864 to serve two years as librarian of the Mercantile Library there. In 1884 he took charge of the Library of the University of Pennsylvania, and continued his work at the University until 1887, when he went to the Philadelphia Library, where he remained until a short time before his death.

A. D. D.

MICHIGAN

Detroit. The new salary schedule for the Detroit Public Library, effective July 1, 1920, is as follows:

CLASS I.

A.—Heads of departments.....	\$2,280—\$2,400
B.—Division chiefs	1,800— 2,070
C.—Branch librarians	1,920— 2,010
D.—First assistants	1,800— 1,980
E.—Children's librarians	1,590— 1,800

CLASS II.

A.—Senior assistants, five or more years' service	1,680— 1,800
B.—Senior assistants, 3 and 4 years' service	1,560— 1,620
C.—Junior assistants, 1 and 2 years' service	1,500— 1,530
Apprentices and substitutes ...	1,020— 1,200
Sunday service, per day	5.00— 10.00

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Pages—part time, per hour	28c—	35c
Engineers and janitors	1,740—	3,000
Charwomen	1,080—	1,320

ILLINOIS

Evanston. The Public Library is adapting the "library on wheels" idea to the outlying districts west of the "ridge," which during the vacation and the consequent closing of the school stations, are from one to two and a half miles from a library distributing station.

The district is a community quite separate in many respects from the rest of the City. Here the industrial classes own their own homes; but many do not appreciate that the Library is one of the city institutions which their taxes help to support, and less than one thousand of the twelve thousand people are card holders. The book auto, in charge of Inez Potter, who has had charge of the school station work and who has the confidence of the people, will make its round once a week, usually in the late afternoon and early evening when the men are at home. The brickyards and the Mark manufacturing plant employing many Polish people are in this district as well as most of the Swedish and negro population.

The library is contributing towards this community enterprise the books and the services of a librarian; the neighborhood and parent-teacher clubs in the three school districts thru which the book auto will be operated have raised \$125 from minstrel shows, bunco parties, sewing bees, etc.; the carpenter's union has volunteered to build the book cases; an auto dealer has offered to sell a car at cost and a high school club of boys and girls and other clubs have raised small amounts.

INDIANA

Indianapolis. A new salary schedule goes into effect for the Public Library on July 1st. After a year of probationary service one reaches Grade 2 (junior assistant) with a minimum of \$80 and a maximum of \$100 per month; Grade 3 (senior assistant) has a minimum of \$105 and \$135 as maximum. Supervisors and chiefs of major departments have a rate of \$160 to \$250; branch librarians \$160 to \$250; and there is Branch Librarians Special Grade with salaries "at the rate of \$20 per month more than regular rating with possible maximum of \$145 per

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There are at present seventy-six persons on the staff not including the librarian, assistant librarian, substitutes and pages. Of these nineteen have had regular library school training; forty-six have had summer library school or Indianapolis Training Course Training; twenty-three have done library work in other libraries; twenty have previously engaged in teaching; nineteen have had business or office experience; seven have had normal school training; thirty have had special courses of study; twenty-five have degrees from recognized colleges (32 per cent), eight others have had at least three years of college work; eighteen others have had at least one year of college work, i.e., fifty-one or 67 per cent, have one year or more of college work.

CANADA

Ontario. The Province of Ontario has at present 425 public libraries operating under the Public Libraries Act. In proportion to the population this means the largest number of public libraries of any country, state or province in the world. Of these 242 (association public libraries) are classified as "semi-free," the borrowers paying a small fee. This type of library is provided for in the Library Act to permit of the establishment of libraries in communities where it is not practicable to pass a by-law for a free, tax-supported library. The association libraries are distributed in communities as follows: In rural districts and places with less than 500 inhabitants—155; in places between 500 and 1000—52; in places of 1000 to 2000—19; in towns of over 2000—16.

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There has been a steady increase in the use of public libraries since 1880 as shown in the following statistics taken at three-year intervals: 1880, 268,483; 1883, 466,443; 1886, 679,096; 1889, 820,701; 1892, 1,333,304; 1895, 1,687,806; 1898, 2,358,140; 1901, 2,534,711; 1904, 2,534,228; 1907, 2,536,009; 1910, 3,306,392; 1913, 3,888,546; 1916, 4,947,282; 1919, over 6,000,000.

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